

GESNERIADS

The Journal for Gesneriad Growers

Vol. 61, No. 2

Second Quarter 2011



Columnnea ornata

The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

A non-profit membership corporation chartered by the State of Missouri

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(e-mail/full color). Send to Mel Grice, 2019 Crosswind Ct., Englewood, OH 45322.

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association — *CrossWords*, 3 issues, \$8 (\$9 outside USA). Send to Martha Lacy, 260 Stoddards

Wharf Rd., Gales Ferry, CT 06335 <wlacy@snet.net>.

"Gleanings" — a free monthly newsletter from The Gesneriad Society (Mel Grice, editor). To subscribe, go to

<www.gesneriadsociety.org> home page and click on "subscribe to information" under "Gleanings".

Newsletter Editors — *NewsViews*, free to editors; \$6 subscription to others. Contact Leslie Milde, 373 Main St., P.O.

Box 14, Fremont, NH 03044 <mcribush@aol.com>

Gesneriphiles Internet Discussion Group — Visit the website for instructions about joining the list:

<<http://lists.ibiblio.org/mailman/listinfo/gesneriphiles>>

British Streptocarpus Society — <www.streptocarpussociety.org.uk> To join from the USA/Canada send \$12 check

payable to Dale Martens, 1247 Island View Dr., Sherrard, Illinois 61281. To join from any other country, send £8 or

12£ to Peter Pinches, 72 Coopers Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, England B20 2JX.

Gesneriad Research Center at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens — 811 South Palm Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34236

(941-366-5731) <www.selby.org>

Gesneriad Conservation Alliance — Dr. John R. Clark, PO Box 2739, Avalon, CA 90704 <johnrobertclark@gmail.com>

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and Gesneriad Society, Inc.)

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Second Quarter January 1
Third Quarter April 1
Fourth Quarter July 1

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of The Gesneriad Society are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The Gesneriad Society, Inc. is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia*. Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salisbury, CT 06068 <hybridregistrar@gesneriadsociety.org>.

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CONTENTS

President's Message	
— Peter Shalit	4
Retreat Board Review 2011	
— Allison Brigham	5
Proposed Amendment to the Bylaws	6
Call for Annual Meeting	7
Nominating Committee Report	7
Seed Fund	
— Gussie Farrice & Carolyn Ripps	8
Convention Dates to Remember	12
Convention Auction	12
Do It in Philadelphia!	
— Charlene Marietti	13
2011 Convention Speakers	
— Paul Kroll	17
Growing Our Own: Adding Vitality to Our Membership	
— Stephen Maciejewski	18
Coming Events	19
Chapter Flower Show Results	20
Speakers Bureau	
— Karyn Cichocki	21
The Story of <i>Shuaria ecuadorica</i>	
— John L. Clark & David A. Neill	22
GESNERIADS Index 2010	
— Judy Becker	27
Gesneriad Register	
— Judy Becker	31
My First Registered Hybrids	
— Tim Tuttle	36
My Registered <i>Sinningia</i> Hybrids	
— David Zaitlin	40
New Hybrids from Arkansas	
— Jon T. Lindstrom	42
Franken Streptocarpus Hybrids	
— Frank Davies	44
Changes to Species Seed Fund	47
Donations	
— Paul Susi	48
Back to Basics: Potting Cuttings and Young Plants	
— Dale Martens	50
Financial Statements – 2010	
— Rebecca Fontes	52

COVER

Columnnea ornata
grown at the Atlanta Botanical Garden
(photo by Julie Mavity-Hudson)

President's Message

Peter Shalit <president@gesneriadsociety.org>
Seattle, Washington, USA

This year marks the 20th birthday of my two plants of *Sinningia macropoda*. When I planted the seed from the AGGS Seed Fund in 1991, I kept two seedlings and gave away the rest. Little did I know that these two plants would stick with me faithfully for the next two decades and beyond. *S. macropoda* is one of the longest-lived gesneriads I have ever grown. It's become an old friend.

Sinningia macropoda is not a glamorous species, but it is elegant, dependable, and undemanding. With just an occasional trimming of spent shoots and repotting every few years, I can always count on the glow of orange-red flowers in the corner of my light garden. Although my two plants are happiest in their favorite spot under the lights, they are not too shy to be brought upstairs occasionally to decorate the dining table for a day or two, and each year they compete to see which one will be chosen to go to our chapter's annual show. My YouTube video of *S. macropoda* can be found at <<http://bit.ly/hZ7F7h>>.

In preparation for our 2012 Gesneriad Society Convention here in Seattle, I have self-pollinated my *Sinningia macropoda* and am growing two dozen seedlings for the sale. They should be well established with nice tubers by that time. If you pick one up, you also can have an heirloom plant to enjoy for years to come – and a living souvenir of the Seattle Convention.

Speaking of convention souvenirs, our 2010 Convention DVD is now available. In addition to a slew of PowerPoint programs and hundreds of high-resolution images, there is a humorous video on the disc. It's a bargain at US\$15, postpaid. You can order it via our website or by sending a check to the Publications Department.

And speaking of publications, we have now uploaded high-resolution versions of every back issue of our journal from 2005. These beautiful PDFs are all available free on the members section of our website. (For access, recall that your username is your member number from your journal mailer and your password is your surname.) Even if you have digital copies from the past, you'll want to re-download these higher resolution versions. They look great on a computer screen and positively luscious on an iPad and, of course, they are searchable.

Finally, I hope everyone is enjoying our newest publication, "*Gleanings*," which has recently celebrated its first birthday. Each color-filled issue is available electronically on our Society Website. All back issues are always available for download, and a new one is posted each month. It's a free download for members and nonmembers alike. Tell your friends!

Enjoy,



Retreat Board Review 2011

Allison Brigham, Recording Secretary
Golden, Colorado, USA

The Gesneriad Society Board of Directors held a productive mid-year meeting on 29 January 2011 during its annual retreat at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Atlanta, Georgia, USA. President Peter Shalit presided.

Several vacant staff and committee positions were filled. The new Convention Registrar, Mary Helen Maran, was announced. The Awards Chair will now be part of the Shows and Judging Committee rather than a Society Committee Chair. After advising the Society as its parliamentarian for several years, Debra LaVergne has resigned. Irwin Wagman assumes that advisory role in July. Stephen Maciejewski and Jeanne Katzenstein will serve as the Co-Chairpersons of the new Student Convention Grant Committee.

The Board approved the transfer of \$3,200 from the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund to underwrite the Students and Speakers Convention Fund, formerly the Convention Speakers Fund. The fund will now provide registration and lodging support to qualified students for convention, as well as continuing to provide stipends for convention speakers.

Discussion with Ron Myhr continues on the Society's offer to rebuild and host his web site, The Gesneriad Reference Web <www.gesneriads.ca>. The site documents the Gesneriaceae with informative articles and more than 2,000 images. Although an agreement has not been finalized, the Board approved a budget of \$5,000 to initiate planning and cost estimates, and perform the work to integrate it into The Gesneriad Society's website when the negotiations are completed.

In other actions the Board (1) requested that Finance Committee Chair Pam Braun work with Treasurer Becky Fontes to complete the Society's external audit before convention if possible, (2) approved joint membership dues to be set at one US dollar (\$1) more than annual individual membership dues, (3) expanded the scope of the review of the Nominating Committee to include procedures and recommendations, and (4) proposed an amended bylaw for Interest Groups. Finally, the North Coast Gesneriad Society in Ohio was designated a new chapter of the Society, joining the list of chapters and affiliates with this 2Q issue of GESNERIADS.

President Peter Shalit expressed the Society's appreciation to the Atlanta Botanical Garden for once again allowing our Board to hold its mid-year retreat at their facility for the third time. The Society gave a donation to the ABG in recognition of its hospitality in providing meeting space, waiving entrance fees for attendees, and offering an informative guided tour of the gardens and botanical collections.

ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY

Arcadia Glasshouse	35	Lyndon Lyon Greenhouses, Inc.	16
Belisle's Violet House	46	Mrs Strep Streps	26
Dave's Violets	26	Out of Africa	26
Green Thumb Press	41	Pat's Pets	26
Kartuz Greenhouses	51	Violet Barn	47
Lauray of Salisbury	21		

Proposed Amendment to the Bylaws of The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

The following amendment regarding Interest Groups was discussed at the Board of Directors Meeting held on January 29, 2011, in Atlanta, Georgia. This amendment is presented to the membership with the Board of Directors' approval and shall be voted on at the Annual Membership meeting to be held at the convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on July 7, 2011.

The text of the current section is followed by the proposed amendment.

The current Bylaws state:

Article III, Section 6. Interest Groups – With the authorization of the President and the approval of the Board of Directors, interest groups of The Gesneriad Society members may be established or discontinued from time to time. Each interest group shall elect its own chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and newsletter editor annually from among its participants. Members of The Gesneriad Society when paying their dues may select any interest group(s) and upon payment of an additional sum per year for each group agreed upon by the Board of Directors may receive the newsletter. Interest groups shall assist by furnishing materials and speakers for The Gesneriad Society conventions and local The Gesneriad Society chapter meetings when and where possible. The sum may be used for the newsletter, published at least three times per year, and special educational projects of the interest group. In order to continue, The Gesneriad Society interest group must provide The Gesneriad Society Board of Directors, Treasurer and Finance Committee with an annual activity report of the group and a mutually satisfactory financial report conforming to the non-profit status, etc. of The Gesneriad Society, Inc. in time to be included in the overall financial report of The Gesneriad Society, Inc. and must maintain a reasonable number of participants.

To be amended as follows:

Article III, Section 6. Interest Groups – Interest groups may be established or discontinued from time to time by the Board of Directors. Members of The Gesneriad Society may form an interest group by making a presentation to the President and the Board of Directors, stating goals of the group, possible activities and benefits to members. The interest group will recommend, and the President will appoint, the chairperson of the interest group, who will become a committee chairperson. The Board of Directors will approve the creation of the interest group. Both members and non-members of The Gesneriad Society may join any interest group(s) upon payment of yearly dues for each group selected. Dues shall be established by each interest group. The funds raised by the collection of dues by the interest group shall be used for a newsletter, published at least three times per year, and special educational projects of the interest group. Gesneriad Society interest groups must provide a proposed annual budget and an annual activity report including a basic financial summary regarding income and expenses to The Gesneriad Society Board of Directors, to be included in the annual committee reports reviewed at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Interest groups shall assist The Gesneriad Society by furnishing materials and speakers for Society conventions and local Gesneriad Society chapter meetings when and where possible.

Discussion:

The Board of Directors recommends adoption of the proposed amended bylaw regarding interest groups. The revised bylaw expands membership in interest groups to both members and non-members of The Gesneriad Society. In addition, the revised bylaw frees interest groups from having specific officers and leaves the structure of interest groups up to each individual group. The chairperson of the interest group will also be an official chairperson in The Gesneriad Society and will be able to attend Board meetings and have a voice in the governance of the Society. The revised bylaw continues the requirement that interest groups provide materials and speakers at annual conventions and that interest groups publish a newsletter to disseminate information to members of the interest group. The Board of Directors is confident that these revised requirements will result in the formation of more interest groups to meet the varied needs of the members of The Gesneriad Society. By including non-members, members of the interest groups hopefully will become members of The Gesneriad Society.

The Gesneriad Society

55th Annual Convention – 2011

July 5-9 – Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Call for 2011 Annual Membership Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the members of The Gesneriad Society will be held on Thursday, July 7, at 5:30 p.m. for the purpose of transacting business that may properly come before the meeting.

Call for 2011 Board of Directors Meeting

The Board of Directors meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 5, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon for the purpose of transacting business that may properly come before the meeting. The Board will reconvene on Friday, July 8, from 3:30 to 5 p.m.

Allison Brigham, Recording Secretary

Nominating Committee Report

The following members have agreed to have their names put in nomination as Directors for a three-year term ending in 2014:

Dariane Joshlin
Stephen Maciejewski
Charlene Marietti
Jo Anne Martinez
Julie Mavity-Hudson
Leonard Re
Jim Roberts

Fountain Hills, Arizona
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Medford, New Jersey
Tampa, Florida
Joelton, Tennessee
Fountain Valley, California
Marriottsville, Maryland

Nominating Committee:

*Kathy Spissman, Chair
Alan LaVergne
Susan Grose*

Seed Fund

Gussie Farrice <f.farrice@verizon.net>
Carolyn Ripps <rippscs@aol.com>

It is that time of year again. New Year's Day has passed and we are in for yet another snowstorm in the Northeast. It is a great time to plant some seeds. There is nothing better to cheer one's spirit than putting down some seeds and having the joyful anticipation of something wonderful to come.

Gesneriad Society members are fortunate enough to have a wealth of species and hybrid seed at their disposal. Hopefully you will all be sowing and growing this season. If you are lucky enough to set seed on your plants, we would be happy to receive your donations. Species seed especially is needed.

Both Co-Chairs will be at the Convention in Philadelphia this year and we will have our boxes of seed ready to fill your hearts' desires.

Recent donations from the following are helping the Seed Fund grow: Marilyn Allen, Karyn Cichocki, Bob Clark, Sharon Crochet, Frank Kahn, Jeanne Katzenstein, Nancy Kast, Leong Tuck Lock, Carolyn Ripps, Jim Roberts, Vincent Woo, Atlanta Botanical Garden, and the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens.

Send orders for hybrid seed to:

Gussie Farrice, 121 Nelson Avenue, Staten Island, NY 10308

Seed Packets — \$2 each

- Please**
- To pay by credit card, send your credit card number, expiration date, and signature, and indicate if the card is Mastercard or Visa (\$6 minimum)
 - Make checks payable to the The Gesneriad Society in U.S. funds
 - Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope (non-U.S. orders will have the postage added to their credit card bill)
 - List alternate choices
 - Include your membership number (first number on your mailing label)
- Note**
- There is a limit of one seed packet of a single variety per order
 - There is a limit of 25 seed packets per order
 - There is a household limit of 50 seed packets per calendar year

Seed Fund – Hybrids

Achimenes (D)

'Carmencita' × self

- *longiflora* × 'Klaus Neubner'
- hybrid mix (B,L)

Aeschynanthus (B)

- hybrid, large orange/red

Chirita

- *caliginosa* × *sericea* (LM)
- 'Dreamtime' × self (sp. 'New York'
- × *flavimaculata*)

Chrysothemis (F,LM)

- *pulchella* hybrid mix
- hybrid mix

Columnnea (B)

- 'Bold Venture' × self
- hybrids (orange)

hybrid (red)

Episcia (H,L,B,F)

- *cupreata* hybrids × 'Suomi'
- cupreata* hybrids mix
- 'Jim's Porcelain Doll'
- lilacina* 'Blue Nile' × self
- hybrid mix
- mixed hybrids (5 crosses)

Eucodonia (D,F,P)

- hybrid 1
- hybrid 2
- hybrid 3
- hybrid mix

Gesneria (H,F,L)

- 'Flashdance' × self
- 'Sundrop'

Kohleria (D)

hondensis hybrid × 'Bermuda Red'

- hybrid mix

Nematanthus

'Cheerio' × self

Seemannia

'Medusa' × self

Sinningia (D)

(*aggregata* 'Yellow' × *sellovii*) × self

canescens × *leucotricha* 'Max Dekking'

cardinalis × *glazioviana*

cardinalis 'Innocent' × *iarae* (LM)

(*cardinalis* 'Innocent' × *iarae*) × self

(*cardinalis* × *iarae*) × self

cardinalis × double orange hybrid

(*cardinalis* 'Skydiver' × *iarae*) × self

glazioviana × *leopoldii* F2 (LM)

guttata × *speciosa* 'Cabo Frio'

(*iarae* × *cardinalis* compact) × self

leopoldii × *iarae*

(*leucotricha* × *bulbosa*) × self

(*leucotricha* × *cardinalis*) × self

leucotricha × *piresiana*

sellovii small pink hybrid × self

(*sellovii* × 'Apricot Bouquet') × self

(*tubiflora* × 'Apricot Bouquet') × (*sellovii* × *tubiflora*)

(*tubiflora* × *incarnata*) × self

- (sp. "Florianopolis" × *leopoldii*) × self

- *warmingii* × *curtiflora* F2

'Anne Crowley' × self (F,L)

- 'Apricot Bouquet' seedling × 'Apricot Bouquet' (LM)

'Apricot Bouquet' × self (LM)

('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × self (LM)

('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × *conspicua* (F,L)

('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × (*conspicua* × *eumorpha*) (F,L)

'Apricot Bouquet' hybrids

'Beata' × self (*leucotricha* × *leopoldii*)

'Bewitched' × self (F,L)

'Claire's Choice' × self

'Delta Fox' × self (F,P)

'Desafinado' × self

'Diego' (red) (F,L)

'Diego' (pink)

'Dollbaby' × self

('Dollbaby' × 'Mercury') × self

'Doris' F3 × self

- 'Elin' × *leucotricha*

- 'Flair' × 'Gabriel's Horn'

- 'Good Pink' × self (F,L)

'Gyllenblom' × 'Raketbain'

'IO' × self

- 'Jubilee' × self (F,L)

('Kaleidescope' × self) × self

- 'Krezdorn Yellow' × self (L)

- 'Krishna' × self

'Lavender Crest' × self

'Little Imp' × self (F,P)

'Maiden's Blush' × self (F,P)

- 'Mark Twain' × self

- 'Mother of Pearl' × self (F,P)

'Mothers Day' × self (F,L)

'Neese' × self

'Ozark Pink Petunia' × self

'Pale Beauty' × self (L)

- 'Pink Ice' × self

'Pink Pearl' × self

- 'Premier Pink' × self (F,P)

'Pure Pink' × self (F,P)

'Purple Crest' × self

'Raketbain' × self

'Ruby Red' × self (F,P)

- 'Scarlet Sunset' × self (F,P)

'Snowbird' × self

'Star Eyes' × self

'Super Orange' × self

'Tampa Bay Beauty' × self (L)

- 'Ted Bona' × self (F,P)

'Vevette' × self

- 'Winkie' × self

'Xanadu' × self F2

hybrid (peach) × self

Super Mini F5

eumorpha hybrids mix (F,R)

- 'Georgia Sunset' hybrid mix

"Hummingbird Mix"

miniature hybrid mix (F,P)

- miniature hybrid mix (lav/purple (F,P)

pink hybrid mix

peloric hybrid mix

peloric hybrid mix, red

Sinningia speciosa hybrids (F,R)

blue × self

mini

lavender

pink

- purple

red

rose

white

white × red

pink & rose pink

pink dwarf

- purple peloric

purple w/spots

purple × pink

red w/spots

red w/white edge

white w/red spots

white/lavender

"California Minis"

Chiltern hybrid

blue slipper

blue slipper × self

lavender & pink slipper × self

lavender slipper

pink slipper

red slipper

- AC1503 × *speciosa* 'Regina'

blue mix

orchid/purple mix

- pink mix
- pink/white mix
- pink & white slipper
- pink and white × purple
- purple
- purple × red
- red mix
- slipper mix
- Charles Lawn hybrid mix
- Early Giant mix
- Jack Evans purple mix
- Jack Evans red mix
- Small's dwarf mix
- mixed hybrids
- Smithiantha** (D)
 - 'Little One' (F,L)
 - mixed hybrids (F,L,M)
- Streptocarpus**
 - ('Amethyst' × self) × self
 - 'Amy' × self
 - 'Bethan' × self
 - 'Black Panther' × self
 - 'Bristol's Charm' × self
 - 'Bristol's Daisy Jane' × self
 - 'Bristol's Gum Drop' × self
 - 'Bristol's Hey Mei' × self
 - 'Bristol's Hot Rod' × self
 - 'Bristol's Ice Castle' × self
 - 'Bristol's Luv It' × self
 - 'Bristol's Popsicle' × self
 - 'Bristol's Ripe Melon' × self
 - 'Canterbury Surprise' × self (V)
 - ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Bristol's Leopard Skin') × self
 - 'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Charlotte'
 - 'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Coral Flair' (V)
 - 'Canterbury Surprise' × 'Emily's Song'
 - 'Cape Beauties' × self (F,P)
 - ('Cape Essence' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo') × un-named hybrid
 - 'Charlotte' × self
 - 'Charlotte' × 'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon'
 - 'Crystal Wonder' × self
 - 'Demeter' × self
 - 'Electric Blue' × self
 - 'Elegance' × self
 - 'Ella Mae' × self
 - 'Ella Mae' × "Blue Variety"
 - 'Falling Stars' × self
 - 'Fancy Pants' × self
 - 'Fernwood's Bam Bam' × *modestus*
 - 'Fernwood's Cherries Jubilee' × self
 - 'Fernwood's Fairy Princess' × self
 - 'Festival Wales' × self
 - 'Fleischle Princess' × self
 - 'Fleischle Roulette Cherry' × self
 - 'Franken Dainty Lady' × self
 - 'Franken Jane Elizabeth' × self
 - 'Franken Stacey' × self
 - 'Good Vibrations' × (*primulifolius* × *rexii* selfed)
 - 'Hera' × self
 - 'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Guidelines'
 - 'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Crystal Beauty'
 - 'Ice Berg Blues' × ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Bristol's Leopard Skin')
 - 'Ice Berg Blues' × 'Paper Moon'
 - 'Iced Amethyst Showoff' × 'Bristol's Bluebird'
 - 'Iced Amethyst Showoff' × 'Susan' ('Iced T' × 'Twilight') × ('Canterbury Surprise' × 'Happy Snowflake') × self
 - 'Jane Elizabeth' × "Blue Variety"
 - 'Jenny' × self
 - 'Karen' × self
 - 'Ken's Purple' × self
 - 'Kim' × self
 - 'Kitten Face' × self
 - 'Midnight Flame' × self
 - 'Mini Pink Fu' × self
 - 'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon' × self
 - 'Northwood's Bear-ly Salmon' × 'Iced Amethyst Showoff'
 - 'Northwoods Bear-ly Salmon' × 'Velma'
 - Pale lilac netted × self
 - 'Park's Holiday Hybrid' × self
 - 'Party Doll' × self
 - 'Passion Pink' × self
 - 'Pegasus' × self
 - 'Persephone' × self
 - 'Pink Ice' × self
 - 'Royal' (red)
 - 'Royal' (white/pink stripes)
 - 'Sandra' × self
 - 'Scarlet Glitter' × unknown
 - 'Somerset Purple Ice' × self
 - 'Spooky' × self
 - 'Stacey' × "Blue Variety"
 - 'Stonewashed' × self
 - 'Sue mini' × self
 - 'Susan' × self
 - 'Suzie' × self
 - 'Thalia' × self
 - 'The King' × self
 - 'Velma' × self
 - 'Winterwood' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo' (*confusus* ssp. *confusus* × *polyanthus* ssp. *verecundus*) × self
 - *johannis* × unknown
 - (*montigena* × *rexii*) × self
 - *montigena* × *rexii* (natural hybrid) (*primulifolius* × *rexii*) × self
 - (*primulifolius* × *rexii* selfed) × ('Cape Essence' × 'Iced Pink Flamingo')
 - *rexii* × *gardenii*
 - rexii* hybrids
 - Wiesmoor hybrids
 - hybrid, lt blue/dk blue lines
 - hybrid, lg purple
 - hybrid, lg white
 - hybrid, lg mixed colors
 - hybrid, pink/pink

hybrid, red
 hybrid, red x self
 hybrid, white/pink x self
 hybrid mix
 Dibleys Dragon Mix
 Dibleys Pink Bouquet Mix
 New Zealand hybrid mix

Subgenus *Streptocarpella*
 hybrids
 'White Butterfly' x self

Intergenerics

Paliavana prasinata x *Sinningia macropoda* MP 944
Paliavana prasinata x *Sinningia reitzii* MP 949

• x*Gloximannia* 'Circe' x self

Mixed gesneriads

• denotes LIMITED quantities

Seed Fund Key

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Alpine or cool greenhouse | (LM) Low to medium height |
| (B) Suitable for hanging basket | (M) Medium height; 1 to 2 feet |
| (D) Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes | (MT) Medium to tall |
| (F) Blooms readily in fluorescent light | (P) Petite or miniature; under 6" |
| (G) Recommended for greenhouses; requires space | (R) Rosette in form |
| (H) Requires humidity and warmth | (S) Requires sun to bloom |
| (L) Low growing; not more than 12" | (T) Tall plants; generally over 3 feet |
| | (U) Unifoliate or single leaf |
| | (V) Leaves may be variegated |



Board members on tour in the conservatory at the Atlanta Botanical Garden

Color Photo Sponsorship

Color photos on page 20 sponsored by Jeanne Katzenstein
 in lieu of committee expenses

Color photo on page 21 sponsored by Carolyn Ripps
 in lieu of committee expenses

Convention Dates to Remember

Register Early! Remember that early admission to plant sales will be in registration number order.

- June 7 Hotel registration deadline to guarantee convention room rate.
- June 18 Flower Show awards donation deadline.
- June 20 Judging School and Conservation Training registration deadline. After this date, space may not be available. No registrations will be accepted at convention.
- June 20 Deadline for flower show artistic entry reservations and for commercial/educational exhibit reservations.
- June 20 Convention registration deadline. After this date, registration for activities will be on a space-available basis

**To register online, go to
www.gesneriadsociety.org/conv2011/**

Convention Auction

Paul Susi, Development Chair

For the silent auction in Philadelphia we are asking for your donations of gesneriad or horticulturally related items. We like to highlight plant material at the live auction – show plants, new hybrids, unusual plants, and so forth. All auction proceeds benefit the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund. Since so many convention attendees will be driving to Philadelphia, we are counting on each attendee to help make this auction one of the largest ever! If you cannot attend convention, you may send your items to Tom Finnegan, 15 Nortonville Road, Swedesboro, NJ 08085.

At the Philadelphia Convention this year we will be holding the live auction at Saturday's luncheon and, as we did in 2010, we will again auction fifteen minutes in the sales room with Jon Dixon at the 2012 Convention in Seattle.

The silent auction will run its usual course from Friday morning to just before the Saturday luncheon. All items won, from either the silent or the live auctions, can be paid for and picked up after the luncheon on Saturday. This year those show plants that are in the live auction will be brought to the luncheon so that winners can easily claim them.

Remember to bring your auction donation form with you to convention with your auction donations! The form will be included in your confirmation packet. Questions about the auction can be addressed to Suzie Larouche at <development@gesneriadsociety.org>.

Do It in Philadelphia!

Plan to Come Early and Stay Late to Experience the Sights,
Sounds, and Tastes of this Historic, Yet Thoroughly Modern, City

Charlene Marietti <cwmarietti@comcast.net>
Local Convention Chairperson

Founded in 1682 by William Penn, Philadelphia is located between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers and laid out on a grid pattern with wide streets and several green public spaces. The public squares that anchored the city's original design still exist – Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan squares; City Hall stands on the site of Center Square at Broad and Market streets just one block from Loews Hotel, the site of the 2011 Gesneriad Convention.

Philadelphia's history is tightly linked to the American Revolution and the colonies' quest for freedom. The First Continental Congress met at Carpenters' Hall in 1774 to air their grievances against King George III. At the State House, later renamed Independence Hall, the Second Continental Congress met in 1775, later drafted the Declaration of Independence, and where the colonies declared their independence in 1776. Philadelphia served as the fledgling nation's capital from 1790 to 1800.

A short walk just a few blocks south of Loews begins the most historic square mile in the USA – Independence National Park. It was here that the colonists met to plan their independence from the King of England. The resulting Revolutionary War marked the birth of the USA as a separate nation. Sites in the park include the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, and many more notable landmarks. Franklin Court, the site of Benjamin Franklin's home now houses a steel "ghost structure" of Franklin's house, the USA's first post office, archeological displays and an 18th-century printing shop.

Thanks to the Philadelphia Convention & Visitors Bureau <<http://www.philadelphiausa.travel>> for their suggestions of city highlights and itineraries.

Take a Walk or Take a Tour

The sense of history is intoxicating as you walk along the cobblestone streets of Old City. But if you want to learn why you can't shake that feeling of patriotism, explore the neighborhood on a walking tour.

No matter the hour, **Historic Philadelphia, Inc.** <<http://historicphiladelphia.org/index.php>> lets tourists delve into 18th century Philadelphia. By day, there are *Once Upon a Nation* Adventure Tours, where historical figures and colonial characters come to life, guiding you through the birthplace of our nation. By night, you can experience *Independence After Hours* – Independence Hall, that is, as well as a dinner at City Tavern and the *Lights of Liberty Show* – the first ambulatory sound and light show of its kind in the world. As you learn the story of America while walking through Independence National Historical Park, you will not only see the actual buildings where our history unfolded, you will marvel at the hand painted images projected up to 50 feet high on those buildings. The tour is kid-friendly and available in four other languages besides English via headsets.

There is also *Tippler's Tour* – where everyone can share a pint of traditional drinks at Colonial taverns.

To learn about the history of African Americans in Philadelphia, meet at the Independence Visitor Center and retrace this rich story with **Philadelphia Historic African American Tours, LLC** <<http://www.phaat-tours.com/>>. From the 17th century through present day, you will learn how African Americans were connected to and influenced some of Philadelphia's most significant sites and landmarks.

The Constitutional Walking Tour of Philadelphia <<http://www.the-constitutional.com/>> provides a great way to experience the historic neighborhood, taking you to 20 sites along a walk just over a mile. Stops include: Independence Hall, The Liberty Bell Center, the Betsy Ross House, The Second Bank of the US, and the National Constitution Center. Tours walk rain or shine throughout the spring, summer, and fall.

If you prefer touring at your own pace, try the **AudioWalk & Tour of Historic Philadelphia** <<http://www.ushistory.org/audiowalk/>>. Follow the 72-minute recording and you will discover 20 stops and 64 narrated stories of significant people and places, all with historical music carrying you along your way. You can rent the CD and lightweight CD player and earphones, or buy them before you arrive to save time and get prepared.

You can also design your own walking tour through **Your Philadelphia Tour** <<http://www.yourphiladelphiatour.com/>>, or let the experts plan your adventure for you. You can create a thematic tour – from architecture to museums to, of course, history – and build food into the package, too.

BOO! Walk If You Dare...

For a freaky Philly tour, wait for the sun to set and the moon to rise over Society Hill and Independence National Historical Park, then join the **Ghost Tour of Philadelphia** <<http://www.ghosttour.com/philadelphia.html>> or the **Spirits of '76 Ghost Tour** <<http://spiritsof76.com/index.php>>. Not only is Philadelphia the most historic city in America – it is also the most haunted. Explore the neighborhood by candlelight and encounter the spirits of America's past on these walking tours.

For Convenience and Cost Savings

Visit The Franklin Institute, Adventure Aquarium, Philadelphia Zoo, Philadelphia Trolley Works/Big Bus Tour, and the National Constitution Center with optional addons available for The Academy of Natural Sciences, the Please Touch Museum and Eastern State Penitentiary – all with just one purchase of the **CityPASS** ticket booklet.

Eat Like a Local

With a broad range of cultures in this metropolitan city, you can find foods from almost every country imaginable. And with hundreds of restaurants throughout the City, you're sure to find something to whet your appetite. But, if you're looking for something truly authentic, nothing says Philadelphia quite like these local favorites:

Cheesteaks: Fresh, soft, and squishy Italian rolls, typically 12 inches long, filled with melted cheese and tender pieces of beef are the main components of this truly Philadelphia sandwich. Most establishments offer a choice of Cheez Whiz (or "whiz" if you want to sound like a local), American, or Provolone cheese and the option of adding fried or raw onions

to the steak. Depending on where you go, the beef is served in slices or chopped up, but almost every place in Philadelphia cooks the beef on top of a griddle with a little bit of oil.

Eat it Like a Local Tip: Stand back! The juices of these succulent sandwiches tend to run out the back of the roll, so watch out while you're eating because you could end up wearing it! Many locals have adopted a similar way of eating a cheesesteak. To do it like them, stand and lean over your sandwich as you eat.

Soft Pretzels: These soft and chewy, hand-twisted baked goods are the ultimate comfort food for Philadelphians. Baked fresh everyday and available at street vendors, local stores, or directly from the factory, these salty satisfiers are delicious with a little spicy mustard.

Eat it Like a Local Tip: Enjoy 'em while you got 'em. While pretzels are still good a day or so later – even as they dry out – the best time to eat them is when they're fresh!

Water Ice: Nothing says summer in Philadelphia better than water ice (also known as Italian ice). This cool and refreshing frozen treat is a smooth mixture of ice, fruit juice, and fresh fruit. It's available at street vendors and establishments throughout the City and comes in traditional flavors such as cherry and lemon, as well as more exotic flavors like chocolate, mango, passion fruit, and coconut.

Eat it Like a Local Tip: It may sound funny – but locals pronounce this treat "wooder ice."

Hoagies: The "Official Sandwich of Philadelphia," hoagies are a regional concoction and overwhelming favorite. These mouth-watering sandwiches are more than a mouthful, packed with lettuce, tomato, onions, peppers, oregano, oil dressing, cheese (Provolone or American, usually), and of course, delicious Italian lunch meats like dry salami, mortadella, and capicola – hence the nickname, "Italian Hoagie."

Eat it Like a Local Tip: Ask any Philadelphian what the X-factor ingredient is in making a great hoagie and the answer is universal – the bread. Make sure you find an establishment where the bread is fresh and warm!

Scrapple: Hailed as the first pork food invented in America, this local invention is a fried treat at any meal. A mishmash of pork, cornmeal, flour, onions, herbs, spices, and other seasonings, scrapple is packed into a loaf before being fried to perfection for your taste buds.

Eat it Like a Local Tip: For a little extra kick in flavor, add some butter or maple syrup, and serve with ketchup and eggs.

Free Philadelphia <<http://www.philadelphiausa.travel/visitors/things-to-do/itineraries-and-tours/free-attractions-itinerary/>>. As Ben Franklin said, "A penny saved is a penny earned," and Philadelphia has a wealth of free attractions and events. Here are some sight-seeing suggestions for half, full-day and weekend trips:

Half-Day –

- Start the day off at Independence Visitor Center, located in the heart of Philadelphia's historic district, featuring information on more than 4,000 attractions, events, and venues throughout the region. Don't forget to pick up tickets for a tour of Independence Hall.

- Next make your way to Independence National Historical Park, the nation's most historic square mile, from the issuing of the Declaration of Independence to the signing of the Constitution, and be sure to take your photo with the Liberty Bell.

- Pack a picnic to enjoy on the grounds of Independence National Historic Park.

Make It a Full Day –

- Walk over to Fireman's Hall, a unique museum of firefighting and fire-safety tips, and be sure to stop at Elfreth's Alley, America's oldest continuously inhabited street, along the way.

- Stroll through Philadelphia's authentic farmers market, Reading Terminal Market, where more than 80 merchants sell every imaginable variety of fresh-farm produce and prepared foods, including Pennsylvania Dutch fare, original Philadelphia cheesesteaks, and fabulous soul food.

- Visit picturesque Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia's center for glamour in a neighborhood filled with shops and outdoor cafes – the perfect spot for a picnic.

Make It a Weekend: Day 2 –

- Follow in the steps of Rocky Balboa with a morning jog to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, saving some energy for a sprint up the famous stairs. The museum even has a "pay what you wish" offer on Sundays.

- Make your way down Ben Franklin Parkway to the Rodin Museum, home to the largest collection of works by Rodin outside of Paris – the museum suggests a \$5 contribution.

- Continue along the Ben Franklin Parkway (Philadelphia's version of the Champs d'Elyées) to City Hall, the nation's largest municipal building – tour your way up to the tower, and get your sky photos.

- Experience The Galleries at Moore College, a diverse range of innovative exhibitions, educational programs, and publications. Be sure to check the Web site for special events and exhibitions.

- Spend your evening strolling along South Street, between 10th and Front streets, a district of eclectic and bohemian culture, with nearly 150 stores, boutiques and galleries, as well as numerous bars and restaurants.

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2011 Convention Speakers

Paul Kroll, Speakers Chair 2011
<pfkroll@roadrunner.com>

The lineup of speakers for the Philadelphia convention is an impressive one, as always. We are pleased to have both scientific presentations and those that will be informative and less scientific for those who have requested them. Here is the schedule:

Thursday, July 7 – Lecture #1: "The Phylogenetics of the genus *Petrocosmea*" by Michael Kotarski, Ph.D. (Niagara University, Lewiston, New York)

Twenty-eight *Petrocosmea* taxa were used to construct a relatedness tree using five chloroplast and two nuclear genes. These data give us an idea of species distinctions for this group.

Thursday, July 7 – Lecture #2: "Ask the Experts: A Growers Forum"

This forum, which features a panel of expert growers from all over North America, will be interactive with attendees. Paul Kroll, as Speakers Chairperson, will moderate this discussion. Learn how different growers grow and produce their spectacular show plants. Questions may be sent in ahead of time to Paul Kroll at <pfkroll@roadrunner.com>.

Friday, July 8 – Lecture #3: "*Gloxinia* and *Seemannia* (and Who Knows What Else)" by John Boggan (Smithsonian Institution, Department of Botany, Washington, DC)

This talk will cover the history, taxonomy, and culture of the genera *Gloxinia* and *Seemannia*, touching a bit on hybrids and hybridizing potential in these genera as well as their potential as bedding and container plants.

Saturday, July 9 – Lecture #4: "Genetic Diversity in *Sinningia speciosa*: History and Origins of the Florist Gloxinia" by David Zaitlin, Ph.D. (University of Kentucky)

This presentation summarizes the results of molecular genetic research conducted over the past several years. Cluster analysis has shown that (1) there are at least three distinct genetic lineages within *Sinningia speciosa*, (2) *S. macrophylla* is included in one of the lineages, and (3) the cultivated "gloxinias" included in the study all group with wild plants from around the city of Rio de Janeiro. Also to be covered are hybridization studies that implicate *Sinningia guttata* as the source of the peloric (upright and symmetrical) flower trait seen in modern florist gloxinia cultivars.

The Green Membership option is now available! This option provides all the benefits of Gesneriad Society membership with the exception that an electronic (pdf) version of GESNERIADS replaces the print copy. Green Membership is available to all renewing and new members anywhere in the world for \$25 annually. To save a tree, see page 55.

Growing Our Own: Adding Vitality to Our Membership

Stephen Maciejewski <teciu@verizon.net>
Co-Chair, Student Grant Committee

I want to share an interesting experience that I had in October 2010 when I attended the World Gesneriad Research Conference in Sarasota, Florida. The event was so informative on many levels: great presentations, educational posters, and lots of networking. But there was something very different between our annual conventions and this conference.

In Sarasota there were a number of students present from around the world (Colombia, Indonesia, Scotland, Taiwan, and various places in the USA) who were actively engaged in doing research on Gesneriaceae. These were young people studying gesneriads in a masters or doctoral program who presented their works-in-progress to the conference attendees. Most of those new faces I had not seen before at our conventions. These are people who spend their lives immersed in gesneriad research. They live and breathe gesneriads. Talk about gesneriaddicts! Why and how did they get there? A light bulb went off.

How do we encourage students to attend Gesneriad Society conventions? It turns out that many of these students received some type of financial assistance from the organizers and supporters of the World Gesneriad Research Conference. Funds were solicited and grants were awarded to partially cover travel expenses, registration, and/or housing. In return, each student gave a presentation or created an educational poster for display explaining his or her research project. What a fantastic way to get new members interested in our Society.

At its recent meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, the Board of Directors of The Gesneriad Society agreed that we should build on the student assistance program developed for the World Gesneriad Research Conference. The Board voted to expand the current Convention Speakers Fund and rename it the Students and Speakers Convention Fund. This fund, while continuing to provide support for convention speakers, will now also raise money to support greater student participation in Gesneriad Society conventions by awarding grants to graduate and undergraduate students to help cover the cost of registration, meals, and rooming expenses at the Society's annual convention. Students receiving such grants will be expected to present their research at the convention, either as an original poster or an oral presentation.

To ensure an equitable distribution of grant monies, the new Student Grant Committee (co-chaired by Jeanne Katzenstein and Stephen Maciejewski) will develop guidelines to implement this program to help students attend Gesneriad Society conventions.

This is an excellent opportunity to invest in the future of gesneriads by helping to support students who are studying our beloved plants and by giving them an opportunity to attend our conventions and become a part of the family we call The Gesneriad Society. Your contribution will help us in this ambitious endeavor.

Your donation to the Students and Speakers Convention Fund should be sent to: Paul Susi, Development Chairperson, 117-01 Park Lane South, Apt C1A, Kew Gardens, NY 11418. Checks should be made payable to The Gesneriad Society, Inc. You can also donate online at <www.gesneriad-society.org>.



WGRC attendees viewing poster presentations

Coming Events

April 2 – British Columbia, Canada – Vancouver African Violet and Gesneriad Society show and plant sale at the Floral Hall at VanDusen Botanical Gardens, 5251 Oak Street, Vancouver. Saturday 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$2. Contact Bill Price <billprice@shaw.ca>.

April 2-3 – New York – Gesneriad-dicts of Western New York show and sale "Elemental Gesneriads" at Perinton Square Mall, Fairport. Saturday noon to 6 p.m.; Sunday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Laura Buckner <lbuckner@brockport.edu>.

April 9-10 – New York – Long Island Gesneriad Society (in conjunction with the Saintpaulia Society of Long Island) judged show and plant sale "Flowers and Sweets – Such Perfect Treats" at Planting Fields Arboretum Conference Center, Oyster Bay. Saturday 1 to 4 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Ben Paternoster <ben9@optonline.net> (631-549-6788).

April 16 – Delaware – Delaware African Violet and Gesneriad Society 44th annual judged show and sale "African Violets Salute the Oscars" at Boscov's Christiana Town Center Store Auditorium, Route 273, Christiana. Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Quentin Schlieder <qcsjr@comcast.net>.

April 23 – Massachusetts – New England Gesneriad Society participating in the annual combined plant societies' sale at the University of Massachusetts, Eastern Extension Center, 240 Beaver St., Waltham. Saturday 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Contact Lilya Veneziano at 617-479-3680 or <sonytec@aol.com>.

April 30 & May 1 – New York – African Violet and Gesneriad Society of Western New York judged show and sale "Travel Destinations" at Galleria Mall, Cheektowaga. Saturday noon to 6 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Paul Kroll <pfkroll@roadrunner.com>.

Gesneriad Society Chapter Shows – Best in Show Winners



Diastema comiferum
exhibited by
Ingrid Lindskog,
Gesneriasts of
Sweden Chapter
(photo by
M. Lundberg)

Sinningia 'Li'l Georgie'
exhibited by
Katherine Henwood,
San Francisco Chapter
(photo by W. Campbell)



Eucodonia
'Woolly Morrión'
exhibited by
B.J. Ohme,
Heart of America
Chapter
(photo by S. Grose)



Aeschynanthus sp.
exhibited by
Peggy Adamson,
Tennessee Chapter
(photo by J. Mavity-
Hudson)

Calling all speakers to join The Gesneriad Society Speakers Bureau

We are compiling a list of speakers, their contact information, the program(s) they offer, their fees, and how far they are willing to travel. This will be a great tool for chapters and possibly other horticulture groups. If you are interested in joining the Speakers Bureau, please contact Karyn Cichocki for the form, which must be completed and returned. Speakers will be given the option to be on a list used only by Gesneriad Society Chapters or they can also be included on a list that will be available to other horticulture groups. Once the speakers list has been compiled, it will be made available to our chapters.

Karyn Cichocki, Speakers Bureau Chair (973-579-7914)

<kdc05@ptd.net>

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The Story of *Shuaria ecuadorica* – the Discovery of a New Genus in the Gesneriaceae and the Challenge of its Conservation

John L. Clark <jlc@ua.edu>
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, USA
David A. Neill
Fundación Jatun Sacha, Quito, Ecuador

Ecuador is so rich in plant species that are not yet known to botanists that it is not at all an unusual occurrence to find new species on our botanical expeditions in that country. In fact, during our fieldwork we find a new species nearly every other day. On average, about 150 plant species are discovered in Ecuador and published in the scientific literature each year, and this rate of discovery and publishing has been fairly steady for the past three decades (but sometimes a number of years may pass from the time a species is first "discovered" in the field until the scientific name is formally published).

Discovering a new genus of plants (something that is very different from any other known species) however, is not so common: an occurrence of once every decade or so. With our Ecuadorian colleagues we have discovered a new genus that is a tree from the Cordillera del Cóndor and Amazonian regions of southeastern Ecuador.

The first "live encounter" with this tree was by David Neill in March 2001 during an exploratory research expedition to the Cordillera del Cóndor, a mountain range that forms part of the international border between Ecuador and Peru. Biologists had always wanted to carry out studies in that region before then, but historically the area was off-limits to civilians due to a border dispute. Ecuador and Peru disagreed on the precise location of the international border, and both countries' armies guarded the "de facto" border, a situation that resulted in the three-week "Cenepa War" in 1995 and many deaths of soldiers from both sides. After several years of negotiations, a treaty that resolved the border issue was finally signed and ratified by both countries. After that the area became demilitarized, which opened opportunities for exploration, research, and development.

The Cordillera del Cóndor is very interesting botanically because it is made up in part of sandstone where the soil is very poor in nutrients and highly acidic. Since most plants cannot grow in those conditions, the species that do grow there are very unusual and many species on the sandstone mountains are found nowhere else.

During the March 2001 exploratory research expedition, a large quantity of plants were discovered on top of a sandstone mountain near Tinkimints, an indigenous Shuar village accessible only by a chartered plane (that landed on the village's grass airstrip) or by a hike of several days from the nearest road. Located near the campsite was a small tree, about 10 feet tall, with sprays of small white flowers. At first it looked like something in the coffee family, Rubiaceae, a group that includes many species of small trees with white flowers.



Mature inflorescence of *Shuaria ecuadorica*

A week or so later, when the specimens had been dried in the National Herbarium of Ecuador, and months later, when it was possible to study them in the herbarium of Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, it was realized that the tree with white flowers had been collected a few times before in eastern Ecuador. The specimens looked similar to *Peltanthera floribunda*, a small tree in the Buddlejaceae family that occurs sporadically in tropical forests from Costa Rica south to Bolivia. But again, on closer examination, the specimens did not fit into that genus or species either. The specimens were then stored in the "mystery plant" cabinets at the herbaria in Quito and St. Louis. For several more years, while we did not forget about this mystery plant, we did not make much progress in accurately determining where it belonged. Dried herbarium specimens were sent to specialists with expertise in the families Gesneriaceae (Smithsonian Museum of Natural History) and Buddlejaceae (Stetson University). There was reluctance to assign it to a family, but it was agreed that it did not belong to any known genus.

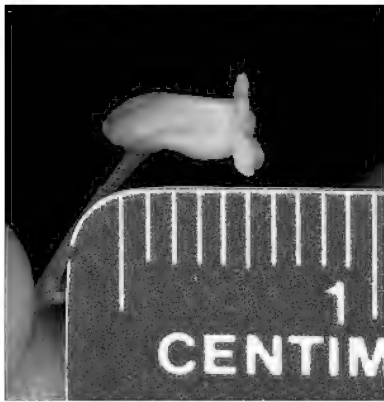
Then, more than five years later in October 2006, an abundant population of the tree was discovered in flower in a different part of the Cordillera del Cóndor region. This time we obtained a sufficient quantity of specimens to be able to examine the flower structure closely. We also obtained material of the leaves and dried them to specifications in order to extract the DNA from the leaves and enable a molecular-based phylogenetic analysis to determine its closest relative. We began to form the hypothesis that this tree was an "undescribed" genus, i.e., not formally designated with the scientific name of the genus, and that it belonged in the Gesneriaceae. This was a surprise because most Gesneriaceae from the Andes are herbs, and our mystery plant was a tree.

In September 2007 we returned to the same site as the year before and made a more thorough search. We found a population of about 30 trees of the new genus in the shade of larger trees on about a half-acre of forest on a steep slope. We made more collections, and this time it was the "type" col-

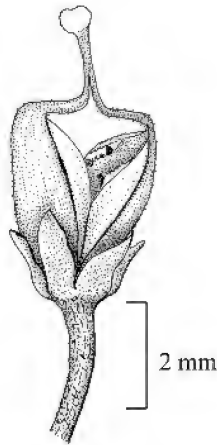
lection – the specimens that officially form the basis for the scientific name of the new genus and species. We collected about 15 duplicates, enough so that a number of herbaria in North and South America and Europe would receive one of the "type" specimens.

Then, in the process of getting ready to publish, we had to come up with an appropriate name for the new genus. All of the collections that we had seen are from the ancestral territory of the Shuar indigenous group in south-eastern Ecuador. Other plant genera have been named after Indian tribes that live in the regions where they grow, such as *Zapoteca* in Mexico, *Araucaria* in Chile and *Shoshonea* in the northern Rockies. We decided to name the genus *Shuaria* after the Shuar and, in this case, one of the co-authors is a Shuar botanist, Tuntiak Katan. He was one of four Shuar in a conservation biology training program carried out by the Missouri Botanical Garden in Ecuador. He is now finishing his university studies in applied ecology at the Universidad San Francisco de Quito in Ecuador's capital city. The full name of the new genus and species is *Shuaria ecuadorica*.

The most surprising result of the molecular phylogenetic study is that *Shuaria* was most closely related to *Anetanthus* and *Tylopsacas*. *Shuaria* is a tree and its closest relatives are small herbs. *Tylopsacas* is a small terrestrial herb with leaves in a basal rosette and contains a single species (*T. cuneatum*) geographically isolated to the highlands of the Guiana Shield (Venezuela and Guyana). *Anetanthus* is a small prostrate herb that is rarely collected, but widespread in the Andes and lowland Amazonia. Despite the extremely different habit and disjunct distribution of these three genera, there are a number of similarities that had not been described or understood in a phylogenetic context. For example, the three genera (*Shuaria*, *Tylopsacas*, and *Anetanthus*) are the only known members of the New World Gesneriaceae with dry capsular fruits with septicidal dehiscence (the fruits split open through the septa and between the locules). The more common fruit dehiscence in the Gesneriaceae is loculicidal (the fruits split open through the locules).



Mature flower



Mature capsule (lateral view) showing septicidal dehiscence and persistent style



Apex of leafy branching shoot showing phyllotaxy changing from alternate at base, then opposite, then alternate, then opposite near apex

Another novelty that is remarkable about *Shuaria* is the presence of both opposite and alternate leaves. The phyllotaxy (leaf arrangement) on some pressed specimens is entirely alternate and on others entirely opposite. Our fieldwork has confirmed that many branches of *Shuaria* have mostly opposite leaf arrangement interrupted by alternate leaves. The presence of both opposite and alternate leaves in *Shuaria* represents a unique pattern not known in other Gesneriaceae and rarely found in other families. Please see the figure of the leafy shoot showing the leaf arrangement changing from alternate at base then opposite then alternate then opposite near the apex.

One important point in this story, however, is that the only population of *Shuaria ecuadorica* that we know exactly where to find and we can readily return to see the plants again is a site where all of the vegetation may be removed in a few years to make way for a huge open-pit copper mine. In recent years, very substantial gold, silver, and copper deposits have been found in the Cordillera del Cóndor region, in the geological formations beneath the sandstone layers where the unusual and endemic plants are found. This particular mining concession has been developed by a Canadian mining company, Corriente Resources, based in Vancouver BC, and its Ecuadorian subsidiary, Ecuacorriente. Unlike Peru, Ecuador has not had much mining industry until now, but the petroleum reserves in the Amazon region of Ecuador (which have sustained the economy of the country since the early 1970s) are running out, and the government of Ecuador would like to develop new sources of revenue. The prospect of large-scale mining and the participation of multi-national companies, however, is a controversial issue in Ecuador and is opposed by some environmental organizations and indigenous groups. Part of our work (esp. David Neill) in Ecuador includes environmental impact studies that, by law, must be carried out prior to development projects such as mines, oil wells, and roads. In the case of *Shuaria ecuadorica*, if one population of this unique plant is destroyed by the devel-

opment of an open-pit copper mine, we need to find and survey other sites where the new genus occurs, and can be protected, as part of the environmental "mitigation" that the mining company must undertake – to establish a reserve that is similar in habitat with the same species as the area that will be destroyed by the mining operation.

Shuaria ecuadorica was published in the journal *Systematic Botany* (2010, 35: 662-674) and includes the following five co-authors: John L. Clark, David A. Neill, Anton Weber, Jennifer A. Gruhn, and Tuntiak Katan. The authors of the new genus and species are David Neill and John Clark, with the full citation *Shuaria ecuadorica* D.A. Neill & J.L. Clark.



John L. Clark (right) and Wilson Quizhpe standing under the branches of a mature tree of *Shuaria ecuadorica* (photos by John L. Clark)

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GESNERIADS

INDEX 2010

Volume 60

Numbers 1–4

Compiled by Judy Becker

Issue is indicated first, followed by a colon, and then page number(s)
Plant illustrations are indicated by an asterisk (*)

Genus + species / hybrid:

×*Achicodonia* 'Isis', 2: front cover*

×A. 'Tyche', 2: 17*

×*Achimenantha* 'Kuan Yin', 2: 17*

Achimenes, 2: 20

Achimenes, Additions to the List of Registered

Gesneriads, 2: 43, 45–46

A. 'Cote d'Ivoire', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Dale Martens', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Femme Fatale', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Golden Lady', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Hard to Get', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Ice Tea', 2: 43, 45

A. *longiflora*, 2: 24

A. 'Serge Saliba', 2: 43, 45–46

A. 'Serge's Fantasy', 2: 43, 45

A. 'Sweet and Sour', 2: 43, 46

Aeschynanthus, 2: 20, 25–26

A. *andersonii*, 3: 21

A. *hartleyi*, 3: 36*

A. *hians*, 4: 28*

A. *hildebrandii*, 3: 20

A. *humilis*, 3: 20–21

A. *minutifolius*, 3: 20*

A. *persimilis*, 3: 21

A. *radicans*, 2: 23

A. sp. "Thailand", 4: 21*

Agalmyla hilliardiae, 3: 20*

A. *parasitica*, 4: back cover*

Alloplectus, 2: 19, 41

A. *schlimii*, 2: 40

Alsobia 'Cygnet', 1: 17, 18*–19

A. *dianthiflora*, 1: 4*, 14–15*–16*, 2: 24, 26*

A. *dianthiflora* variegated, 1: 16*

A. hybrid, 1: 15*

A. 'Iris August', 1: 17*

A. *punctata*, 1: 4, 14–15*–16*, 17; 3: 38–40

A. 'San Miguel', 1: 17*

A. species, 1: 15*

A. sp. "Chiapas", 1: 4, 14–15*, 17

A. sp. nov. aff. *punctata*, 1: 17

A. sp. RM2010, 3: 38*–39*–40*

Amalophyllon rupestre, 3: 38–39

Besleria, 1: 47

B. *pulchella*, 2: 37*, 39

B. species, 1: 42*

Bournea leiophylla, 3: 26

Chautemsia calcicola, 3: front cover*, 15–16*–18*–19*

Chirita, 2: 25

C. *caliginosa*, 1: 12

C. *hamosa*, 1: 12–13*

C. 'Hotei', 2: 17*; 4: 29–30*–31

C. *involutrata*, 1: 12

C. *lavandulacea*, 2: 25

C. *linearifolia*, 3: 49; 4: 31

C. *linearifolia* × *balansae*, 3: 49–50*–51

C. *longgangensis*, 3: 49

C. 'Rachel', 4: 30–31

C. *sinensis latifolia* 'dwarf', 4: 29

C. sp. USBRG 98-083, 4: 25*

C. *spinulosa*, 3: 24

C. *viola*, 1: 12–13*

C. *walkerae*, 4: 21*

Chiritopsis repanda var. *guilinensis*, 4: 32

Chrysothemis dichroa, 2: 37

C. *friedrichsthaliana*, 2: 36–38*, 39–40

C. *kuhlmannii*, 2: 37

C. *pulchella*, 2: 36–37*–38*, 39–41*

C. *pulchella* 'Black Flamingo', 2: 41*

C. *pulchella* 'Bronze', 2: 41*

C. *rupestris*, 2: 37

C. *semiclausa*, 2: 37

C. *villosa*, 2: 37

Codonanthe devosiana 'Frances Batcheller', 2: back cover*

C. *gibbosa*, 3: 25*

C. *macradenia*, 2: 20

C. *wiehleri*, 3: 37

Columnnea, 2: 19, 23–25, 40–41; 3: 46, 48; 4: 17

C. *angustata*, 1: 39, 44

C. *bilabiata*, 1: 46

C. *citriflora*, 3: back cover*

C. *dissimilis*, 1: 44

C. *eburnea*, 1: 39*, 44

C. *filifera*, 1: 46

C. *fimbriicalyx*, 1: 39*, 46, 48*

C. *kucyniakii*, 1: 41

C. *lehmannii*, 1: 44

C. *linearis*, 2: 19

C. *mastersonii*, 1: 39

C. *medicinalis*, 1: 39, 41, 44–45*, back cover*

C. *microphylla*, 4: 24*

C. *orientandina*, 4: 51*

C. *ornata*, 3: 37

C. *picta*, 1: 39, 44

C. *pulchra*, 1: 44

C. *purpurimarginata*, 1: 39*, 44, 47

C. *rubriacuta*, 1: 47–48*

C. *rubricalyx*, 1: 44, 46

C. *spatulata*, 1: 39

C. species JRC1100, 1: front cover*, 45–46, 49

C. *strigosa*, 1: 41

C. *sulcata*, 1: 44

C. *tenella*, 1: 43*, 45*, 47

Conandron, 2: 24

C. *ramondiodides*, 3: 23

C. *ramondiodides* (white form), 4: 21*

- Cremosperma*, 1: 47
C. castroanum, 1: 42*
C. nobile, 1: 38* 47
C. species, 1: 45*
Cyrtandra, 3: 37
C. waiolani, 3: 31-32
Diastema, 3: 15, 17; 4: 42
D. latiflorum, 4: 50-51*
D. species, 1: 43*
Drymonia, 1: 47-48*; 2: 23, 41; 4: 42
D. chiribogana, 1: 39
D. collegarum, 1: 41
D. coriacea, 1: 44-45*
D. ecuadorensis, 3: 37
D. killipii, 1: 44, 48*
D. macrantha, 3: 36*
D. pendula, 3: back cover*
D. punctata, 1: 14
D. rhodoloma, 1: 44
D. species, 1: 48
D. tenuis, 1: 42*
D. turrialvae, 1: 44; 3: 36*-37
Episcia, 1: 4; 2: 18, 40-41; 3: 37
Episcia, Additions to the list of Registered Gesneriads, 2: 43-44; 4: 44, 47-49
E. cupreata 'Metallica', 4: 29-30*
E. dianthiflora, 1: 17
E. 'KD's Ancient Warrior', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Fudge Brownie', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Glittermagic', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Green Meadows', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Johannes', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Pink Sapphire', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Rhodochrosite', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Rose Velvet', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Silver Dollar', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Sunset Beach', 2: 43-44
E. 'KD's Winter Green', 2: 43-44
E. lilacina 'Blue Heaven', 4: 39* miscaptioned for *lilacina* 'Blue Nile'
E. lilacina 'Blue Nile', 4: 29, 39*
E. 'Rita's Pearl Passion', 2: 43-44
E. 'Thad's Cheetah', 4: 44, 47
E. 'Thad's Homemade Wine', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Persian Tapestry', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Pink Diamonds', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Pink Flamingo', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Pink Lemonade', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Pink Passion', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Pinka Dot', 4: 44, 48
E. 'Thad's Red Crocodile', 4: 44, 49
E. 'Thad's Tropical Nights', 4: 44, 49
E. 'Thad's Yellow Bird', 4: 44, 49
Eucodonia verticillata 'Frances', 2: back cover*
Gasteranthus atratus, 3: 34*, 37; 4: back cover*
G. calcaratus, 1: 43*-44
G. extinctus, 3: 31-32*
G. glaber, 1: 41
G. magentatus, 1: 41
G. mutabilis, 1: 41
G. quitensis, 1: 41
Gesneria, 2: 19
G. 'Ako Cardinal Flight', 4: 30*-31
G. citrina, 3: 21-22
G. cuneifolia, 2: 20; 3: 21-22
G. pedunculosa, 3: 21-22
G. reticulata, 2: 24; 3: 21-22
G. viridiflora subsp. *sintenisii*, 3: 21-22
G. 'Yellow Bird', 4: 25*
Glossoloma, 1: 47
G. harlequinoides, 1: 43*-44, 46
G. herthae, 1: 41
G. oblongicalyx, 1: 41
G. cf. panamense, 1: 44
G. sprucei, 1: 44, 48*
G. subglabrum, 1: 41
×*Gloximannia* 'Arion', 2: 17*
×*G. 'Medea'*, 2: front cover*
Gloxinella, 3: 17
G. lindeniana, 3: 16
Gloxinia, 2: 23; 3: 15, 17
G. sp. "Arcos", 3: 15, 17
Gloxiniopsis, 3: 17
Haberlea rhodopensis, 3: 21
Heppiella ulmifolia, 1: 38*-39
×*Heppimenes* 'Tezli', 2: 49*
Jancaea heldreichii, 3: 21
Kohleria, 1: 47; 2: 23; 3: 46, 48
K. affinis, 1: 41
K. 'Cybele', 2: 49*
K. 'Peridots Rolo', 4: 24*
K. 'Rongo', 2: 17*
K. species, 1: 42*
K. spicata, 1: 39
K. 'Tane', front cover*
K. tubiflora, 2: 24
K. villosa, 1: 39, back cover*
Lysionotus pauciflorus var. *pauciflorus*, 4: 21*
Mandirola, 3: 17
Monopyle, 1: 47; 4: 42
M. macrocarpa, 1: 42*, 44-45*
M. sodiroana, 1: 44
M. species, 1: 46
Napeanthus, 1: 44
Nautilocalyx, 2: 41
N. bullatus, 2: 20; 4: 28*
N. 'Dekla', 2: 17*
N. lynchii, 3: 36*
N. pemphidius, 4: 50
N. sp. DN-96-04-23, 4: 25*
Nematanthus, 2: 24, 41
N. 'Cheerio', 3: 46
N. fluminensis, 4: 12
N. 'Tropicana', 3: 46
Neomortonia rosea, 1: 42*, 44-45*
Nomopyle, 3: 17
N. dodsonii, 1: 43*
Paradrymonia, 1: 47-48*
Petrocosmea, Addition to the List of Registered Gesneriads, 3: 43-44

- Petrocosmea* Collection, 4: 24*
P. 'Lexi', 3: 43-44
- Primulina sinensis*, 3: 28-29
P. tabacum, 3: 26-27, 28*-29*, 30
- Ramonda myconii*, 3: 21
R. nathaliae, 3: 21
R. serbica, 3: 21
- Rhynchoglossum*, 2: 19, 23
R. notonianum, 4: 21*
R. obliquum, 2: 20
- Rhytidophyllum*, 2: 19
R. vernicosum, 3: 22*
- Saintpaulia*, 2: 24; 3: 46, 49, 51
S. ionantha, 2: 25
S. orbicularis, 2: 20
S. 'Senk's Whisper of Pink', 4: 24*
- Seemannia*, 3: 17
S. 'Medusa', 2: 17*
- Sinningia*, 2: 40-41; 3: 17, 46, 48
- Sinningia*, Additions to the List of Registered Gesneriads, 2: 43, 45; 3: 43-44; 4: 44, 47, 49
- S. aggregata*, 3: 24
S. amambayensis, 4: 31
S. 'Arkansas Bells', 3: 48*
S. 'Asela', 2: 43, 45
S. 'Benten', 2: front cover*
S. bullata, 4: 15
S. cardinalis, 2: 24; 3: 23
S. Collection, 4: front cover*, 20*
S. conspicua, 4: 31
S. defoliata, 4: 32*, 33
S. douglasii, 2: 19
S. 'Emperor Frederick', 2: 24
S. guttata, 4: 33-34*
S. guttata × (*sellowii* × probable 'Apricot Bouquet' seedling), 3: 47*
S. 'Lil' Georgie', 4: 34*
S. 'Mae's Amethyst', 4: 44, 49
S. 'Mae's Trumpet', 4: 44, 49
S. 'Magic Moment', 4: 30*-31
S. 'Ozark Coral Freckles', 3: 43
S. 'Ozark First Born', 3: 43-44
S. 'Ozark Pink Sunrise', 3: 43-44
S. 'Ozark Rosy Tiger', 3: 43-44
S. 'Ozark Sentimental Journey', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Peridots Autumn Embers', 4: 25*
S. 'Peridots Pink Drops', 4: 25*
S. 'Pink Dragonfly', 4: 44, 49
S. 'Prudence Risley', 3: 47*; 4: 34*
S. pusilla, 2: 24
S. 'Sharon', 2: 43, 45
S. speciosa, 3: 26, 46
S. speciosa cvs., 2: 24; 4: 16
S. 'Tomorrow', 4: 33-34*
- Smithiantha*, 2: 20, 23
S. 'Sassy Redhead', 4: 28*
- Sphaerorrhiza*, 3: 17
- Streptocarpus*, 2: 18, 23, 25; 3: 46, 48
- Streptocarpus*, Additions to the list of Registered Gesneriads, 2: 43-47; 3: 43-45; 4: 44-47
- S. 'Audrey'*, 3: 43-44
S. 'Bella', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Black Magic Woman', 3: 43-44
S. 'Burgundy Ice', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Cape Baby', 2: 43, 46
S. 'China Doll', 4: 44-45
S. 'Confetti', 2: 43, 46
S. 'Dale's Scarlet Macaw', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Designer Genes', 2: 43, 46
S. 'Different Drummer', 3: 43-44
S. 'Dime a Dance', 3: 43-44
S. 'Double Delight', 4: 44, 46
S. 'dunnii', 3: 24-25
S. 'Elizabeth', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Emily's Song', 2: 43-44
S. 'Enter Laughing', 3: 43
S. 'Escent's', 3: 43
S. 'Fernwood's Minuet', 3: 43-44
S. 'Fernwood's Mister Whiskers', 3: 43, 45
S. 'Fernwood's Morning Sunrise', 3: 43, 45
S. 'Fernwood's Wee Willy', 3: 43, 45
S. 'Frances Elizabeth', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Franken Cotton Tail', 4: 44
S. 'Franken Night and Day', 4: 44-45
S. 'Franken Raspberry Crush', 4: 44-45
S. 'Freja', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Heartland's Baby Egrets', 4: 24*
S. 'Heartland's Singing Guppies', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Innominata', 2: 43, 45
S. insignis, 3: 25
S. 'Inyanga', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Laura Sue', 3: 43
S. 'Marjorie', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Monica's Magic', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Nitania', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Penelope', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Nymph Series', 3: 46
S. 'primulifolius', 3: 24
S. 'rexii', 2: 24
S. 'Ronduls Carmen', 4: 44-45
S. 'Ronduls Kara', 4: 44-45
S. 'Ronduls Karly', 4: 44-45
S. 'Ronduls Katrina', 2: 43
S. 'Ronduls Kazia', 2: 43
S. 'Ronduls Kristin', 2: 43-44
S. 'Ronduls Melony', 4: 44-45
S. 'Ronduls Merle', 4: 44-45
S. 'Ronduls Ming', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Ronduls Mishka', 4: 44, 46
S. 'Song Sung Blue', 3: 43-44
S. 'Twice as Nice', 4: 44, 47
S. 'Winter Wood', 3: 43
- Tussaca*, 2: 39
- Tussacia*, 2: 39
- Subject / Title:**
2010 Awards for Research in Gesneriaceae, 4: 42-43
Awards of Appreciation, 4: 36-38
Back to Basics: Leaf Propagation, 2: 51
Back to Basics: Newly Acquired Plants, 3: 52-53
Back to Basics: Saucer and Wick Watering, 1: 52-53
Back to Basics: Seeds, 4: 50-51
Batcheller, Frances, Obituary, 2: 12
Botanical Review No. 36, 3: 20-27

- Botanical Short-Hand, 2:18-26
 Chapters & Affiliates Report, 4: 35
Chrysothemis pulchella – Fascinating House Plant, 2: 39-41
 Convention Auctions, 2: 35; 4: 41
 Convention Board Review 2010, 4: 5
 Convention Flower show Awards, 4: 20-28
 Donations, 2: 48-49; 4: 40-41
 Ecuador: Misty Mountains, Musical Mud, Ice Cream Trees, and Unknown Gesneriads, 1: 37-50
Episcia and *Alsobia* Register now Available, 1: 5
 Flower Show Manual, 3: 42
 Frances Batcheller 1913-2009, 2: 12
 Genus *Alsobia*, 1: 14-16
 Genus *Chrysothemis*, 2: 36-37
 Genus *Primulina*, 3: 28-29
 Gesneriad Conservation Alliance and the Gesneriad Society Metacollection of Rare and Endangered Plants, 3: 31-34
 Gesneriad Hunting in Belize (Part 2), 3: 38-41
 Gesneriad Register, 2: 43-47; 3: 43-45; 4: 44-49
 Gesneriad Society Publications, 2: 42; 4: 10
 Gesneriad Society 54th Annual Convention, 1: 21-22, 23-29, 35-36; 2: 5, 31-34;
 Gesneriad Society 54th Annual Convention, Auction, 2: 35;
 Gesneriad Society 54th Annual Convention, Board Review, 2010, 4: 5
 Gesneriad Society 54th Annual Convention, Flower Show Awards, 4: 20-28
 Gesneriad Society 54th Annual Convention, Show Schedule, 1: 30-33
 Gesneriad Society, Inc., Call for 2010 Annual Membership Meeting, 2: 5
 Gesneriad Society, Inc., Call for 2010 Board of Directors Meeting, 2: 5
 Gesneriad Society, Inc., Financial Statement 2009, 2: 52-53
 Gesneriad Society, Inc., Nominating Committee Report, 2: 5
 Gesneriad Society Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws, 2: 6-7
 Gesneriads – Magic Moments in Growing, 4: 29-32
 Gesneriads and Mainstream Horticulture, 3: 46-48
 Gleanings, 3: 5
 Growing *Alsobia* 'Cygnet', 1: 18-19
 Growing *Alsobias*, 1: 17
 How *Chirita violae* and *Chirita hamosa* appeared in the Seed Fund, 1: 12-13
 How I Grew the Collection of Sinningias, 4: 33-34
 How I Grow *Primulina tabacum*, 3: 30
 I Don't Need It!, 3: 42
 Index Gesneriads 2009, 2: 27-30
 Living Gesneriad Collection at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 3: 35-37
 Looking forward to seeing you soon in Vancouver!!, 1: 35-36
 Naturally Beautiful Vancouver Welcomes You!, 2: 31-32
 New Genus from Brazil: *Chautemsia calcicola*, 3: 15-19
 New Slide Library Program, 4: 39
 O Canada – What a Great Convention!, 4: 11-19
 Passport To Gesneriads – Near and Far, 2: 32-33
 Passports in Hand – Now What About the Phyto?, 2: 33-34
 President's Message, 1: 4; 2: 4; 3:4-5; 4: 4
 Remembering Frances, 2: 13-17
 Retreat Board Review 2010, 3: 6-7
 Rooting Recalcitrant *Chirita*, 3: 49-51
 Seed Fund, 1: 6-11, 51; 2: 8-11, 50; 3: 8-13, 53; 4: 7-10, 53
 Vancouver!! Your Passport to Gesneriads, 1: 21-22
 World Gesneriad Research Conference 2010, 3: 41
- Author:**
 Batcheller, F., 2: 18-26
 Batcheller, F., A. Belchier & I. Rosenblum, 2: 39-41
 Becker, J., 2: 14, 27-30, 43-47; 3: 43-45; 4: 44-49
 Bonner, C., 4: 11-19
 Bozoian, M., 2: 13
 Brigham, A., 3: 6-7; 4: 5,
 Brownlie, D., 2: 32-33
 Chautems, A., A. de Araujo & M. Peixoto, 3: 15-19
 Clark, J. R., 3: 31-34
 Cook, L. & T. Ray, 1: 18-19
 de Araujo, A., A. Chautems, & M. Peixoto, 3: 15-19
 Dewell, A., 1: 35-36; 2: 31-32; 4: 29-32
 Farrice, G. & C. Ripps, 1: 6-11, 51; 2: 8-11, 50; 3: 8-13, 53; 4: 7-10, 53
 Fontes, B., 2: 52-53
 Grose, S., 2: 14
 Hunter, G., 3: 46-48
 Kartuz, M., 1: 17; 2: 14
 Kast, N., 3: 30,
 Katzenstein, J., 2: 15
 Katzenstein, J. & L. Skog, 1: 14-16; 2: 36-37; 3: 28-29
 Kotarski, M., 3: 49-51
 Lara, A., 3: 35-37
 Larouche, S., 2: 35; 4: 41
 Maciejewski, S., 1: 37-50
 Martens, D., 1: 52-53; 2: 51; 3: 52-53; 4: 50-51
 Martinez, J., 4: 20-28
 Myhr, R., 3: 38-41,
 Paternoster, B., 2: 15; 3: 42
 Peixoto, M., A. Chautems, & A. de Araujo, 3: 15-19
 Price, B., 1: 21-22; 2: 33-34; 4: 33-34
 Ray, T. & L. Cook, 1: 18-19
 Riley, M., 2: 14-15,
 Ripps, C. & G. Farrice, 1: 6-11, 51; 2: 8-11, 50; 3: 8-13, 53; 4: 7-10, 53
 Schneider, M., 4: 36-38
 Shalit, P., 1: 4; 2: 4, 13-14; 3:4-5; 4: 4
 Skog, L., 4: 42-43
 Skog, L. & J. Katzenstein, 1: 14-16; 2: 36-37; 3: 28-29
 Stewart, B., 3: 20-27
 Susi, P., 2: 15, 48-49; 4: 40-41
 Tuck Lock, Leong, 1: 12-13
 Tyler, M.J., 4: 35

Gesneriad Register

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Salisbury, Connecticut, USA

The following registrations should be added to the Registered Gesneriads List found in Appendix C of the 1990 Gesneriad Register.

091096	<i>Petrocosmea</i> 'Keystone's Bantam'	<i>P. rosettifolia</i> × <i>P. sericea</i>	Tim Tuttle
091097	<i>Petrocosmea</i> 'Rosemary Platz'	<i>P. rosettifolia</i> × <i>P. sericea</i>	Tim Tuttle
091098	<i>Sinningia</i> 'Kevin Garnett'	<i>S. 'Tropical Twilight'</i> × <i>'Playful Porpoise'</i>	Tim Tuttle
091099	<i>Sinningia</i> 'Matt Hudson'	<i>S. 'Tropical Twilight'</i> × <i>'Los Angeles'</i>	Tim Tuttle
091100	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Ronduls Bella'	<i>S. Dibley's 'Carys'</i> × <i>'Franken M21'</i>	Ron Clarke
091101	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Ronduls Bernice'	<i>S. Dibley's 'Carys'</i> × <i>'Franken M21'</i>	Ron Clarke
091102	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Ronduls Dulcie'	<i>S. 'Demeter'</i> × <i>'Buttons'</i>	Ron Clarke
091103	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Blackberry Lace'	<i>S. 'Franken Mulberry Lady'</i> × self	Frank Davies
091104	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Burgundy Lady'	<i>S. 'Franken Mulberry Lady'</i> × self	Frank Davies
091105	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Norah'	<i>S. 'Dragon Seed'</i> × unknown	Frank Davies
091106	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Franken Shelagh'	<i>S. 'Dragon Seed'</i> × unknown	Frank Davies
091107	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Natasha'	<i>S. 'Franken Dainty Lady'</i> × <i>'Ruby'</i>	James Ellis
091108	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Annabell'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091109	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Leonie'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091110	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Sophia'	unknown	Annabell Thomas
091111	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'After Midnight'	<i>S. 'Bristol's Stormy Skies'</i> × unnamed hybrid	Kim Williams
091112	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Purple Pride'	<i>S. 'Bristol's Red Typhoon'</i> × unnamed hybrid	Kim Williams
091113	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Heather Ice'	<i>S. 'Bristol's Red Typhoon'</i> × unnamed hybrid	Kim Williams
091114	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Summer Skies'	<i>S. 'Bristol's Stormy Skies'</i> × unnamed hybrid	Kim Williams
091115	<i>Sinningia</i> 'Butter & Cream'	<i>S. aggregata</i> (yellow corolla) × <i>S. tubiflora</i>	David Zaitlin
091116	<i>Sinningia</i> 'Deep Purple Dreaming'	<i>S. concinna</i> × <i>S. sellovii</i>	David Zaitlin
091117	<i>Sinningia</i> 'richii' 'Robson Lopes'	(yellow corolla)	Mauro Peixoto
091118	<i>Sinningia</i> 'Arkansas Bells'	<i>S. sellovii</i> × <i>S. tubiflora</i>	Jon Lindstrom
091119	<i>Chirita</i> 'Flavintime'	<i>C. flavinaculata</i> × <i>'Dreamtime'</i>	Bruce Dunn
091120	<i>Chirita</i> 'Purity'	<i>C. heterotricha</i> × <i>'Dreamtime'</i>	Bruce Dunn
091121	<i>Smithiantha</i> 'Melissa Ann'	Parentage unknown	Pat Murray
091122	× <i>Vavilava</i> 'Harlequinade'	<i>Vanhouttea lanata</i> × <i>Paliavana tenuiflora</i>	Jon Lindstrom
091123	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Citron'	<i>S. 'Bristol's Tiger Lily'</i> × <i>'Iona'</i>	Gunilla Ridderberg
091124	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Morian'	<i>S. 'Midnight Flame'</i> × <i>'Kim'</i>	Gunilla Ridderberg
091125	<i>Streptocarpus</i> 'Vinga'	<i>S. 'Emily'</i> × <i>'Bristol's Phaser Blast'</i>	Gunilla Ridderberg

***Petrocosmea* 'Keystone's Bantam'**, 2009, IR091096, Tim Tuttle, PA. (*P. rosettifolia* × *P. sericea*). Cross made Jan. 6, 2008, planted Mar. 1, 2008 and first flowered Nov. 16, 2008. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves hairy, bullate, glossy, deep green with light green center, 18 mm long × 16 mm wide with 9 mm petiole, orbicular with crenate margin, rounded tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, medium green 3 mm long. Pedicel 60 mm with one flower per leaf axil. Corolla rotate, 18 mm long × 19 mm wide, white with green-yellow center. Growth habit is smaller than either parent, leaves smaller than either parent with form and coloration of *rosettifolia*.

***Petrocosmea* 'Rosemary Platz'**, 2009, IR091097, Tim Tuttle, PA. (*P. rosettifolia* × *P. sericea*). Cross made Jan. 6, 2008, planted Mar. 1, 2008 and first flowered Nov. 14, 2008. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact, flat rosette. Leaves bullate, hairy, medium green with silver edge, light green in center, 31 mm long × 27 mm wide with 43 mm long petiole, ovate with crenate margin, rounded tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, medium green, 5 mm long. Pedicel 82 mm with one flower per leaf axil. Corolla rotate, 16 mm long × 20 mm wide, pale purple with white reverse. Size and form of leaves similar to *P. sericea*, lighter center color similar to *P. rosettifolia*. Flower form and shape similar to *P. rosettifolia*.

***Sinningia* 'Kevin Garnett'**, 2009, IR091098, Tim Tuttle, PA. (*S. 'Tropical Twilight'* × *S. 'Playful Porpoise'*). Cross made Sept. 2000, planted Nov. 2000 and first flowered Sept. 2001. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Upright growth. Leaves hairy, dark green, 8.2 cm long × 6.7 cm wide with 6.1 cm petiole, ovate with crenate margin, acute tip and oblique base. Calyx split, 4.8 cm long, light pink. Pedicel 3.7 cm with 3-5 flowers. Corolla

salverform, 5.5 cm long × 3.7 cm wide, light to deep pink, purple spotting and striping in throat of corolla and inside all calyx lobes. Best in Show, Sept. 2001 Tennessee Gesneriad Society Chapter Show.

***Sinningia* 'Matt Hudson'**, 2009, IR091099, Tim Tuttle, PA. (S. 'Tropical Twilight' × S. 'Los Angeles'). Cross made Aug. 2004, planted Oct. 2004 and first flowered May 27, 2005. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact, upright growth. Leaves hairy, dark green with darker green veins, 84 mm long × 91 mm wide with 78 mm petiole, orbicular with entire margin, acuminate tip and cordate base. Calyx split, green, 8 mm long. Pedicel 82 mm long with 5 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 52 mm long × 46 mm wide, light pink with dark pink base, petal edges deeper pink and slightly ruffled. Best New Hybrid, Sept. 2005 Tennessee Gesneriad Society Chapter Show.

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Bella'**, 2009, IR091100, Ron Clarke, UK. (S. Dibley's 'Carys' × S. 'Franken M21'). Cross made May 2003, planted Oct. 2003 and first flowered June 2004. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium rosette. Leaves medium green, bullate, 30 cm long × 8 cm wide on average, petiole 2.5 cm long, linear with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 8 mm long. Pedicel 1-3 cm, 2 to 8 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 4 cm long × 4 cm wide, outer tube mauve with darker stripes, corolla burgundy darker centrally, inner tube violet with up to 9 almost black stripes in throat. Plant makes full crown, staying in bloom for months. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Bernice'**, 2009, IR091101, Ron Clarke, UK. (S. Dibley's 'Carys' × S. 'Franken M21'). Cross made May 2003, planted Oct. 2003 and first flowered June 2004. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Medium sized, well balanced rosette. Leaves medium green, bullate, 28 cm long × 8 cm wide on average, 2.5 cm petiole, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 8 mm long. Pedicel 1-3 cm long, 1-6 flowers per 12 cm peduncle. Corolla salverform, 4 cm long × 4.5 cm wide, tube outside mottled pale magenta, corolla face deep magenta, top two lobes slightly lighter, throat white with spotted lines extending out, turning to veins in very dark magenta over all lobes. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Ronduls Dulcie'**, 2009, IR091102, Ron Clarke, UK. (S. 'Demeter' × S. 'Buttons'). Cross made May 2003, planted Oct. 2003 and first flowered June 2004. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Large rosette, nicely rounded. Leaves medium green, bullate, 44 cm long × 11 cm wide on average with about a 5 cm petiole, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green, 1 cm long. Pedicel 1 cm, 1 to 8 flowers per 20 cm peduncle. Corolla salverform, 6.5 cm long, 7.5 cm wide, outer tube light reddish brown, corolla face rusty reddish brown, finely spotted white, inner tube and throat white with dark dashes all around. An unusual colored flower, lasting for weeks, long flowering plant.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Blackberry Lace'**, 2009, IR091103, Frank Davies, UK. (S. 'Franken Mulberry Lady' × self). Cross made 2005, planted Jan. 2006 and first flowered Sept. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, smooth, up to 12 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx fused, green, 0.25 in. long. Peduncle 8 in. with 3-5 flowers. Corolla salverform, 2.25 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, white with blue-black lacing on all lobes, more solidly marked on top of lower three lobes, white throat with dark blue-black stripes. Available from F. Davies.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Burgundy Lady'**, 2009, IR091104, Frank Davies, UK. (S. 'Franken Mulberry Lady' × self). Cross made 2005, planted Jan. 2006 and first flowered Sept. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, smooth, up to 12 in. long × 3 in. wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx green, 0.25 in. long, 3-5 flowers per 8 in. peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2.25 in. long × 1.25 in. wide, white, with burgundy lacing, deeper on centers of lower three lobes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Norah'**, 2009, IR091105, Frank Davies, UK. (S. 'Dragon Seed' × unknown). Cross planted Jan. 2006, first flowered Aug. 2006. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 4 to 6 in. long × 2 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, fused, 0.25 in. long. 2-4 flowers per 6 in. peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 1.75 in. wide, white with medium pink veins on lower lobes, more solidly in throat which has two yellow streaks. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Franken Shelagh'**, 2009, IR091106, Frank Davies, UK. (S. 'Dragon Seed' × unknown) Cross planted Jan. 2006, first flowered Aug. 2006. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 4 to 6 in. long × 2 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, fused, 0.25 in. long. 2-4 flowers per 6 in. peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 2 in. wide, white upper lobes, red-purple veins on lower three lobes, fading to white, two yellow streaks in throat. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Natasha'**, 2009, IR091107, James Ellis, UK. (S. 'Franken Dainty Lady' × S. 'Ruby'). Cross made Jun. 3, 2007, planted Aug. 10, 2007 and first flowered May 20, 2008. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, smooth, 20 cm long × 8 cm wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Corolla salverform, 35 mm long × 40 mm wide, white heavily veined with red, pale edge on all lobes, white throat with red stripes.

***Streptocarpus* 'Annabell'**, 2009, IR091108, Annabell Thomas, UK. (parents unknown). Cross planted Feb. 2005, first flowered Mar. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, 6 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx fused, green, 0.25 in. long. 6 in. peduncle with 3-8 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, pale pink with darker pink stripes and veining. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Leonie'**, 2009, IR091109, Annabell Thomas, UK. (unknown parentage). Cross planted Feb. 2005, first flowered Mar. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Rosette. Leaves medium green, smooth, 6 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx fused, green, 0.25 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. long with 3-6 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, white tube, lobes heavily overlaid damson red purple with darker veining. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'Sophie'**, 2009, IR091110, Annabell Thomas, UK. (parentage unknown). Cross planted Feb. 2005, flowered Mar. 2006. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves dark green, 6 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx fused, green, 0.25 in. long. Peduncle 6 in. long with 3-8 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 1.75 in. wide, white outer tube, face of corolla red-purple (RHS 57B) with slight veining and a narrow white edge. Grows as a small plant with very long flowering time. Available from British Streptocarpus Society.

***Streptocarpus* 'After Midnight'**, 2009, IR091111, Kim Williams, UK. (S. 'Bristol's Stormy Skies' × unnamed hybrid). Cross made 2006, planted 2007 and first flowered 2008. Reproducible only vegetatively. More compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 8 in. long × 4 in. wide, lanceolate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green. Peduncle 12 in. long with up to 14 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.25 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, purple with darker veins, upper lobes lighter mauve with darker veins giving a two-toned effect. Small ruff of petals in center of flowers.

***Streptocarpus* 'Purple Pride'**, 2009, IR091112, Kim Williams, UK. (S. 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed hybrid). Cross made 2005, planted 2006 and first flowered 2007. Reproducible only vegetatively. Medium sized rosette. Leaves medium green, 11 in. long × 5 in. wide, lanceolate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green. Peduncle 12 in. long with 5 flowers. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 2 in. wide, mauve background smothered all over flower with dark purple spots, leading into pale throat which darkens with age. Darker spotted edge gives picotee effect.

***Streptocarpus* 'Heather Ice'**, 2009, IR091113, Kim Williams, UK. (S. 'Bristol's Red Typhoon' × unnamed hybrid). Cross made 2005, planted 2006 and first flowered 2007. Reproducible only vegetatively. Medium sized rosette. Leaves medium green, 10 in. long × 5 in. wide, lanceolate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green. Pedicel 9 in. tall with up to 14 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 1.5 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, light purple flowers with dark veins from throat onto lower lobes, all lobes with white crinkly picotee edge.

***Streptocarpus* 'Summer Skies'**, 2009, IR091114, Kim Williams, UK. (S. 'Bristol's Stormy Skies' × unnamed hybrid). Cross made 2006, planted 2006 and first flowered 2007. Reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 10 in. long × 3 in. wide, lanceolate with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx split, green. Pedicel 6 in. tall with 12 to 32 flowers per peduncle. Corolla semi-double, salverform, 1.25 in. long

× 1.25 in. wide, pale blue with darker blue veining on lower lobes, most flowers with a ruff of petals in the center. Very compact, upright head of flowers.

***Sinningia* 'Butter & Cream'**, 2009, IR091115, David Zaitlin, KY. (*S. aggregata* (yellow corolla) × *S. tubiflora*). Cross made 2001, first flowered 2002. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Tuberous, robust grower with multiple 18 in. erect reddish green stems. Leaves hairy, olive green, 10 cm long × 5 cm wide, elliptic with crenate margin and acute tip. Petiole 1 cm long. Calyx split, red-green, 1 cm long, pedicel 4 cm with 2-4 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 5 cm long × 2 cm across limb, opening yellow, maturing to white. First listed 2006, Plant Delights catalog.

***Sinningia* 'Deep Purple Dreaming'**, 2009, IR091116, David Zaitlin, KY. (*S. concinna* × *S. sellovii*). Cross made and planted 2001, first flowered 2002. Sterile and reproducible only vegetatively. Tuberous with erect growth to 20 cm or more. Leaves hairy, dark olive or reddish green above, red on abaxial surface, up to 6.5 cm long × 4.5 cm wide with 5 mm to 2 cm long petioles, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx split, green, 7 mm long, pedicel 4.5 cm with 1-2 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 2.5 cm long × 1 cm across limb, 5 mm wide tube, deep purple with spotted throat. A very distinctive hybrid, quite different from *S. 'Tinkerbells'*. All parts delicate, but plant is robust, easily propagated by stem cuttings.

***Sinningia richii* 'Robson Lopes'**, 2009, IR091117, Mauro Peixoto, Brazil. A naturally occurring variety of *S. richii* named in honor of the discoverer. First flowered in cultivation Feb. 10, 2009. Fertile and comes true from seed. Tuberous, basal rosette. Leaves green, 20 cm long × 10 cm wide with 5 mm petiole, ovate with crenate margin, rounded tip and cuneate base. Calyx green, 1 cm long, pedicel 9 cm with 2 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 5 cm long × 2.5 cm wide, yellow.

***Sinningia* 'Arkansas Bells'**, 2009, IR091118, Jon Lindstrom, AR. (*S. sellovii* × *S. tubiflora*). Cross made May, 2003, planted June, 2003 and first flowered May, 2004. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Tuberous, behaving as a herbaceous perennial, shrub-like when in active growth, up to 100 cm tall. Leaves hairy, green, veins impressed on upper surface, 64.3 mm long × 34.9 mm wide with 4.7 mm petiole, elliptic to lanceolate with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base on lower leaves, oblique base on upper leaves. Calyx split, green, 10.4 mm long, pedicel 21.8 mm long with 1-2 flowers in leaf axil. Corolla pendulous campanulate, 46.5 mm long × 17.8 mm wide, exterior pink, interior white, edged pink with pink stippling leading to interior of flowers. Winter hardy (USDA Zone 7a-south), long flowering time (June to frost), flowers on long inflorescences displayed above foliage.

***Chirita* 'Flavintime'**, 2009, IR091119, Bruce Dunn, AR. (*C. flavimaculata* × *C. 'Dreamtime'*). Cross made May 16, 2005, planted June 23, 2005 and first flowered May 10, 2006. Polycarpic perennial forming an acaulescent rosette. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Leaves hairy, greenish yellow (RHS 144A), 180-200 mm long × 90-110 mm wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx yellowish green (RHS 145C), 13-18 mm long. Pedicel 280-400 mm long with 21-27 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 44-47 mm long, 24-25 mm wide, violet (RHS 85A). Resembles *C. flavimaculata* but differs in having larger flowers, darker purple flower color, and the leaves are larger and darker green in color, serrated like the 'Dreamtime' parent.

***Chirita* 'Purity'**, 2009, IR091120, Bruce Dunn, AR. (*C. heterotricha* × *C. 'Dreamtime'*). Cross made May 16, 2005, planted June 22, 2005 and first flowered June 3, 2006. Polycarpic perennial forming an acaulescent rosette. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Leaves hairy, yellowish green (RHS 143A), 90-120 mm long × 40-60 mm wide, elliptic with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx greenish yellow (RHS 145C) with reddish hairs, 13-15 mm long. Pedicel 270-370 mm long with 7-9 flowers per leaf axil. Corolla salverform, 42-45 mm long × 20-22 mm wide, white (RHS 155C).

***Smithiantha* 'Melissa Ann'**, 2009, IR091121, Pat Murray, FL. Parentage unknown from T. Scaggs. Planted May 2009 and first flowered Oct. 2009. Rhizomatous. Compact, erect growth habit. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Leaves mottled green, covered with fine burgundy hairs, reverse solid burgundy with light green veins, 10.5 cm long × 10.5 cm wide with 2 cm petiole, orbicular with crenate margin, acute tip and cordate base. Calyx light green, split, 1 cm long. Pedicel 2 cm with 10-15 flowers per inflorescence. Corolla salverform, 4.3 cm long × 2.5 cm wide, yellow outside, darker yellow inside with faint pink markings outside at base of petals.

×*Vanyana* 'Harlequinade', 2009, IR091122, Jon Lindstrom, AR. (*Vanhouttea lanata* × *Paliavana tenuiflora*). Cross made Oct. 22, 2007, planted Mar. 8, 2008 and first flowered Oct. 28, 2008. Sterile as far as known, reproducible only vegetatively. Shrubby plant, indeterminate growth resembling *Vanhouttea* parent, flowering Oct. to Dec. in northern hemisphere. Leaves hairy, green (RHS 137B), 126 mm long × 63.5 mm wide with 26.5 mm petiole, ovate to elliptic with serrate margin, acute tip and cordate or oblique base. Calyx yellow-green (RHS 149A), intermediate between split and leafy, 28 mm long. Pedicel 39 mm with 1-2 flowers per axil. Corolla salverform, recurving, 47 mm long × 32 mm wide, exterior grayed-purple (RHS 186C), interior limbs red-purple (N66D), interior throat white with darker red-purple spots (RHS 64A) arranged in lines, mark the corolla interior and spread to the limb.

Streptocarpus 'Citron', 2009, IR091123, Gunilla Ridderberg, Sweden. (S. 'Bristol's Tiger Lily' × S. 'Tona'). Cross made July 27, 2007, planted Sept. 24, 2007 and first flowered June 16, 2008. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 7 in. long × 1.5 in. wide, linear with serrate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Calyx fused. Pedicel 5-6 in. long with 6-8 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2 in. long × 2 in. wide, soft lilac with yellow on upper petals, lilac veins.

Streptocarpus 'Morian', 2009, IR091124, Gunilla Ridderberg, Sweden. (S. 'Midnight Flame' × S. 'Kim'). Cross made July 1, 2007, planted Sept. 24, 2007 and first flowered May 17, 2008. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Large rosette. Leaves medium green, 9-10 in. long × 2-2.5 in. wide, oblong with crenate margin, acute tip and cuneate base. Pedicel 6 in. long with 4-5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2 in. long × 2.5-3 in. wide, velvety dark reddish purple, appearing nearly black, sometimes marked with bright pink and cerise.

Streptocarpus 'Vinga', 2009, IR091125, Gunilla Ridderberg, Sweden. (S. 'Emily' × S. 'Bristol's Phaser Blast'). Cross made Nov. 7, 2006, planted Jan. 21, 2007 and first flowered May 8, 2007. Fertile but reproducible only vegetatively. Compact rosette. Leaves medium green, 9 in. long × 2.5 in. wide, linear with crenate margin and acute tip. Pedicel 6 in. tall with 4-5 flowers per peduncle. Corolla salverform, 2.5 in. long × 2.5-3 in. wide, dark bluish purple with darker veins, sprinkled with tiny purple dots, yellow eye on lower petals, soft white on upper petals.

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My First Registered Hybrids

Timothy Tuttle <plantman87@hotmail.com>
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

Hybridizing gesneriads was something I always thought the "experts" did and I admired the beautiful hybrids created by experts like Frances Batcheller, Patrick Worley, and Dale Martens. Eventually, even though I considered myself far from an expert, I decided to explore a new aspect of cultivating gesneriads and gave hybridizing a try.

My first *Sinningia* and *Streptocarpus* crosses were successful. I got seeds, which in time grew into flowering plants. Then I learned the toughest part of hybridizing – selecting what is new, original, and improved over the parents. While I was proud of my first few hybrids, and while they were all beautiful to me, I realized that they were nothing new. It was then that I learned perhaps the most important aspect of hybridizing – setting hybridizing goals. I realized as I looked at my results that I had not given the parentage much thought, simply crossing what was blooming at the time.

My first goals were aimed at *Sinningias*. I had several in my collection so I began to "size them up." I had recently purchased a large *Sinningia* during a plant sale at a Tennessee Gesneriad Society chapter meeting. It was a beautiful, unnamed hybrid created by Richard Holder with *S. eumorpha* and *S. 'Georgia Sunset'* in its background. The flower count on this plant was amazing. I also liked the coloration of the flowers – all of the colors of a sunset. With Richard's permission, that hybrid was eventually named *S. 'Tropical Twilight'*. I also had Dale Marten's *S. 'Playful Porpoise'*, a calyx double in flower, and began to wonder what I could get by crossing those two. From that seedpod, four seedlings germinated and flowered. The best of the four was chosen and grown on for a few years to test its performance. It produced good numbers of rosy pink, calyx-double flowers with glossy deep-green foliage. I began to share it with friends so that I could get feedback on how it performed for them. I eventually named it for my older nephew, Kevin. I registered *Sinningia* 'Kevin Garnett' in January 2009.

My second use of *Sinningia* 'Tropical Twilight' as a parent was made with the goal of producing a plant intermediate in size between the miniatures and the large 'Tropical Twilight'. I also wanted attractive foliage and a good flower count. So, I crossed *S. 'Tropical Twilight'* onto *S. 'Los Angeles'*, a miniature hybrid by Dale Martens. Again I got very few seedlings. One was immediately a standout from the others. The foliage looked like a miniature, and was particularly glossy and bronze-green in color. As the plant budded, I grew excited to see the flowers. I was not disappointed. The flowers presented themselves well against the glossy dark foliage and there were several flowers per node. This hybrid was grown on and distributed, and the feedback was always good. I named it for my younger nephew Matt. *Sinningia* 'Matt Hudson' was also registered in January 2009. I was delighted to see my entry of *S. 'Matt Hudson'* perform well in the New Hybrids class at the convention flower show in Silver Spring where it got a blue ribbon.

From *Sinningias* to *Petrocosmeas*:

Having been successful with *Sinningias*, I wanted to try something a bit different. I had success growing several species of *Petrocosmea* and thought

I would try hybridizing them. At the time, there was only one known hybrid, *P. 'Momo'*. It was a popular plant among growers, so I wondered why no one was creating *Petrocosmea* hybrids. The next winter, as my Pets bloomed, I began crossing them. Since there was only one hybrid, I figured anything produced would be "new and original." So my goal was just to cross species and to learn about the dominance of the various species in hybridizing. I had Pets in bloom, and I had a goal, sort of, so I was set. I made several crosses. Nothing happened. No seedpods. I tried again. I failed. Then I failed again, and again. The next year, I tried again. I failed again.

This scenario was repeated every winter for eight years. Obviously, I do love a challenge! There was nothing written about hybridizing *Petrocosmeas*, and no one seemed to have any experience or advice. I was on my own with this one. Now I understood why there was only one hybrid *Petrocosmea*!

Eventually, I moved to my current home in Pittsburgh. I had begun growing *Petrocosmeas* in a basement where the winter temperatures often dipped into the upper 30's. The Pets seemed to love it. Out of necessity, due to my hectic work schedule and little time to water plants, I had also begun growing the Pets under a plastic humidity dome to keep them moist and humid. One Saturday in October I was working with the plants and noticed that *P. rosettifolia* and *P. sericea* were both in flower, right beside each other. I put down my watering can and decided to pollinate several of the flowers just for the heck of it. I didn't even give them another thought. A few weeks later, I was again watering when I noticed, through the humidity domes, green seedpods on both plants! I couldn't believe my eyes! Well, sure they were seedpods but I doubted they would ever produce seeds ... and if they did, the seeds probably wouldn't germinate. (My years of failure with this genus had taught me to expect little.) Well, eventually those seedpods matured and produced seed. I planted the seeds, and when they failed to germinate, I planted a second batch, which also failed to germinate. Then I put



Petrocosmea siblings from a cross of *P. rosettifolia* and *P. sericea*



Petrocosmea 'Rosemary Platz'

the seeds in the basement, where it was still quite cold. This time, the seeds germinated heavily!

I grew 22 plants from the cross, all of which were slightly different in leaf form and shape. When they flowered in November of the following year, the best of the batch was eventually named *Petrocosmea* 'Rosemary Platz' in honor of a beautiful lady and dear friend. This seedling had the yellow central veining of *P. rosettifolia*, with glossy green leaves and attractive, silver-lavender flowers. Foliage and flower color was intermediate between both parents. I've been really happy with this hybrid. It represented the first use of both *P. rosettifolia* and *P. sericea* as parents in hybridizing. The plant flowers for me each winter and has a good flower count. I find that it performs best in a small, shallow pot. I have produced one cross using *P. 'Rosemary Platz'* as a pollen parent but so far it has failed as a seed parent.

From the same cross that produced *Petrocosmea* 'Rosemary Platz', came *P. 'Keystone's Bantam'*. From the very beginning, one seedling remained very tiny. As its siblings grew, this little one remained small in all respects, with tiny *rosettifolia*-like leaves. When it flowered, it was the only seedling to produce pure white flowers with a green throat. The flowers were large and numerous for such a small plant. After several generations, it has remained a tiny plant. I decided to name it due to its interest as a possible "miniature" *Petrocosmea* and for its floriferous habit and white flowers. It was named in honor of another friend, Paul Kroll. In addition to growing beautiful gesneriads, Paul is also a poultry judge, and a breeder and exhibitor of Japanese bantam chickens. The little flowers on this plant reminded me of tails of Paul's bantam chickens. I use the alpha name Keystone's in honor of my home state of Pennsylvania, the Keystone State. My original plant, now several years old, is still less than three inches in diameter. *P. 'Keystone's Bantam'* has been used in hybridizing both as a pollen and seed parent so it has the potential to support further hybridizing of *Petrocosmeas*. I am hopeful that it will contribute to a line of miniature *Petrocosmeas*.

My experiences with gesneriad hybridizing have been great fun, and I have learned a lot. I've learned the importance of setting goals for hybridizing. I've learned to keep notes and to keep a large trash can nearby for culling those hybrids that do not offer anything new or noteworthy. Above all, I have learned the value of persistence. Had I let those first several hundred failures deter me from my quest to create a *Petrocosmea* hybrid, I might never have realized my dream. This year, while my *Petrocosmeas* are sporting seedpods from six new hybrid crosses, I witnessed the flowering of seedlings from my eleventh *Petrocosmea* cross!



Petrocosmea 'Keystone's Bantam'



Petrocosmea 'Keystone's Bantam'



Petrocosmea 'Rosemary Platz'

My Registered *Sinningia* Hybrids

David Zaitlin <dzait2@uky.edu>
Lexington, Kentucky, USA

Included in the Gesneriad Register listing in this issue (see page 31) are descriptions for two of my recent *Sinningia* hybrids: *S.* 'Deep Purple Dreaming' and *S.* 'Butter & Cream'. I made both of these F1 crosses in 2001 when I lived in Pittsburgh.

I had three original tubers of *Sinningia* 'Deep Purple Dreaming', and all of the plants in existence today are descended from these first hybrids. Stem cuttings root very quickly, so this is an easy hybrid to propagate in quantity. So far, I know of no successful attempts at using it as a seed parent.



Sinningia 'Deep Purple Dreaming'
(*S. concinna* × *S. sellovii*)



Sinningia 'Butter & Cream'
(*S. aggregata* [yellow corolla] × *S. tubiflora*)

Sinningia 'Butter & Cream' (B&C) gets its name from the two flower colors present on mature blooming plants. The buds start off yellow and gradually fade until the open flower is pure white. Subsequent hybridization experiments (B&C to the yellow parent) showed that this fading is due to a single recessive gene. I can speculate that this gene product either shuts down the yellow pigment biosynthesis in the corolla tissue (allowing the existing pigment to be metabolized), or it actively degrades it, and thus accounts for the loss of yellow coloration with time. I raised only a few of these plants originally, and I sent some to Tony Avent at Plant Delights who propagated them and began offering this hybrid as a hardy *Sinningia* in 2006. It is still listed on his on-line catalog. *Sinningia* 'Butter & Cream' appears to be fairly long-lived; I lost my initial tuber, which was 8 inches across about two years ago, so it was seven or eight years old.

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New Hybrids from Arkansas

Jon T. Lindstrom <tranell@uark.edu>
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas USA

Sinningia 'Arkansas Bells' is the result of a cross of *Sinningia sellovii* (with reddish orange flowers) and *Sinningia tubiflora* (with white flowers). The hybrid was made in May 2003, and it flowered for the first time in May 2004. This is one of the first hybrids that I made in my attempts to produce *Sinningias* suitable for use in the garden. A plant in bloom is a little over three feet in height with the flowers borne on long inflorescences held above the foliage. The pink flowers, attractive to hummingbirds, open in early June and continue to frost. This hybrid grows from an underground tuber and its stems group nicely to give the plant a rounded, shrubby appearance throughout the summer. It grows best in areas receiving a half day of full sun and in soils that are well-drained, especially in winter. It has been winter hardy in USDA Zone 6b/7a for four winters and would make an excellent addition to a perennial border. The hybrid has been successfully propagated by spring division, summer cuttings, and plant tissue culture.



Sinningia 'Arkansas Bells'



×*Vanvana* 'Harlequinade'

×*Vanvana* 'Harlequinade' is the result of a cross of *Vanhouttea lanata* (with reddish orange flowers) and *Paliavana tenuiflora* (with lavender flowers). It is the first registered hybrid in the new hybrid genus ×*Vanvana*. The hybrid name alludes to the fanciful color pattern seen in the flower (a harlequinade is a play or pantomime with Harlequin as a leading role.) The hybrid was made in October 2007, and approximately 30 seeds were sown in March 2008. Seven seedlings resulted and four were grown to flowering. The seedling selected and named as ×*Vanvana* 'Harlequinade' flowered for the first time in October 2008. The reddish purple flowers have darker spots and lines in the throat and are produced on a shrubby plant beginning in early fall and continuing through early winter. This hybrid is suitable for use in greenhouse or conservatory displays for its fall and winter flowers. It may also be useful as a landscape plant in frost-free areas as it grows quite tall (4-5 feet in height). The hybrid has been propagated by cuttings taken in spring as well as plant tissue culture. Plants will be available at the 2011 Gesneriad Society Convention in Philadelphia.

Franken Streptocarpus Hybrids

Frank Davies <fkstreps@aol.com>
Burntwood, Staffordshire, United Kingdom

I was asked to write something for GESNERIADS regarding my registered hybrids *Streptocarpus* 'Franken Blackberry Lace' and *S.* 'Burgundy Lady', what I crossed and why, so I will try to go back to the beginning of the Franken breeding.

It all started in August 1996 when I crossed *Streptocarpus* 'Heidi' and *S.* 'Kim' with *S.* 'Lisa'. Seed was sown during December that year, and I made the mistake of sowing all the seed from quite a few seed pods. I had thousands of seedlings, most of which I discarded and kept only about 4,000 — some potted and some left to flower in seed trays (about 40 to a tray). Out of all those, I only kept 20 that I thought were worth saving. They were nothing like the parents. The only one that had any resemblance to a parent was *S.* 'Ella'. If you look very hard, you can see *S.* 'Heidi' in it.



Streptocarpus seedlings

The following year I had the help of the person who had introduced me to Streps in 1992, Ken Jones, and between us we made several crosses. Ken was very methodical in working out which one to cross with which one whereas I was inclined to just think about it for six months and then do something completely different on the spur of the moment. So we have Ken and Frank breeding Streps. As we were both growing the seed, we needed a prefix for naming, hence Franken. (By the way, we each have registrations under our own names before Franken came about.)

When a new seedling comes into flower that I like, the first thing I do when it is large enough is take a cutting. Sometimes if it is different from anything else I have, I self it. Selfing is not just letting a flower go to seed on its own. To self properly you do the same to two flowers as you would if you were crossing them. This way you know that it is true and nothing else has pollinated it.

So to go back to *Streptocarpus* 'Franken Blackberry Lace' and *S.* 'Burgundy Lady', these came out of *S.* 'Mulberry Lady' selfed and were the only two kept out of more than 800. All the rest were rubbish or just not what I was looking for.

Since the spotted and netted ones started to appear in a cross during 1999 or 2000 (and no I don't have a clue where they came from), I have been using some of them in crosses. I even have some that are very poor-growing plants but with wonderful flowers that I still use in breeding.

In 2008 I made several crosses and had my best-ever results, saving well over 30 plants out of 1500 seedlings. These have now been dwindled down to 15, and, all being well, I should register them during this season.

Compost used in the U.K. is peat based with nothing added, just 100% peat. It has the right amount of feed and lime added at manufacturing to give a pH of 6.5. The feed lasts for 6 weeks after which time feeding is recommended. I only use a high-potash feed (tomato feed) at one quarter the recommended rate at almost every watering all through the growing season (March to September). The plants stand on capillary matting and this makes watering very easy, especially in the summer when the plants may need to be watered every day.

I grow approximately 800 plants in 11 cm (4.25 inch) pots in two greenhouses 24 feet long by 12 feet wide with 2 benches. The first bench is 4 feet wide and 8 inches off the floor. The top one is 30 inches wide and 30 inches above the bottom one. The plants are rotated from top to bottom every two weeks. The reason for this is to develop show-quality plants as we attend some large shows during the year and put displays on at all of them. The



Growing benches for *Streptocarpus* display plants

plants are then sold off at the end of the show on the last day. (Some shows are five days long while others are only two days.) The displays are to promote the British Streptocarpus Society which was set up in 1999 by Ken Jones and myself.

My other two greenhouses are 8 feet wide by 12 feet long, and a small one used only for propagation is 6 feet wide by 8 feet long with heated benches. This one is kept at 60 degrees all through the winter. The 8x12 one is for young plants during winter and spring and for seedlings during the summer. During winter it is kept at 52 degrees. Also one of the 24x12s is kept at 52 degrees for my early show plants, opening the other large one up again in March. All the greenhouses are heated with electric fan heaters, rather costly this year owing to the very cold spell we have had.



Propagation of Streptocarpus
(photos by Frank Davies)

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- *Achimenes dulcis*
- *Achimenes flava*
- *Achimenes misera*
- *Columnnea linearis* 'Purple Robe'
- *Saintpaulia* 6. *brevipilosa*
- *Sinningia hirsuta* (L)
- *Sarmienta scandens* (B)
- *Streptocarpus cyaneus* ssp. *cyaneus albus*

Deletions:

- Aeschynanthus musaensis*
- Alsobia* sp. "Chiapas"
- Codonanthe devosiana* 'Frances Batcheller'
- Columnnea crassifolia* ?
- Cremosperma castroanum*
- Saintpaulia difficilis* Mather No.2
- Sinningia lineata* GRF9920
- Streptocarpus polyanthus* ssp. *dracomontanus*

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Donations

Paul Susi, Development Chairperson
<development@gesneriadsociety.org>

The following donations were made to The Gesneriad Society during the period July through December 2010. Each donor's generosity is greatly appreciated.

ELVIN McDONALD RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND – \$155

Vladimir Kalgin
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Convention Flower Show award money not distributed

NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND – \$120

National Capital Area Chapter, in memory of Barbara Roberts
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CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND – \$120

John R. Clark, in lieu of a speaker's honorarium from the Long Island Chapter
Leonard Re, in lieu of a speaker's honorarium from the Culver City Chapter
Fay and Irwin Wagman, in memory of Sylvia Susi

COLOR PHOTO SPONSORSHIP – \$100

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association, for the Best Recently Registered Hybrid

ANNUAL APPEAL – \$10,100

At the end of each year, a donation request letter is sent to members of The Gesneriad Society. The following members made generous contributions to the Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund (\$3,790), the Nellie D. Sleeth Scholarship Endowment Fund (\$2,070), the Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund (\$220), and the Convention Speakers Fund (\$20) in response to the 2010 Annual Appeal. The balance of the donations has not been allocated to a specific fund at press time. *The Society greatly appreciates your support of these funds.*

Marlene Beam
Norman Chenkin, in memory of Norma Chenkin
Karyn Cichocki
John R. Clark, in honor of all who support gesneriad research and gesneriologists around the world
Dolly Crowder, in memory of Marna Striepens
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Your username for the Members' Section of our website is your Member Number, which can be found on the mailing insert of each issue of GESNERIADS. Your Password is your Surname but can be changed to something else. If you forget your Member Number or your password, please contact Bob Clark, Membership Secretary, at <membership@gesneriadsociety.org>.



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Back to Basics:

Potting Cuttings and Young Plants

Dale Martens <dalemartens@mchsi.com>
Sherrard, Illinois, USA

Let's chat first about potting young gesneriads. The two accompanying photos show a young *Chirita* 'First Time' on the left and a stolon from *Episcia lilacina* 'Blue Nile' on the right. I got a leaf of *Chirita* 'First Time' through a collaborative hybridizing effort by Canadians Vincent Woo and Monte Watler. I put the leaf in soilless mix with extra vermiculite and within a couple of months I had several plantlets. I pulled the plantlets away from the main leaf and prepared to plant each into its own 2-1/2 inch pot. I removed the two bottom leaves from each plant before potting each one in the soil deeper than where those bottom leaves used to be, making sure the soil line was just below the lowest set of leaves.

The second photo shows arrows where the soil line should be when I pot. This is for two reasons. One, roots easily sprout from where the lowest leaves used to be and, two, when the plantlet is buried deeper, it stabilizes the plant. Usually plantlets removed from a leaf don't wilt if the root system is plentiful, but I like to put the newly potted plant in an enclosed environment with extra humidity for a couple of weeks. For young plants with roots I water using 1/8 teaspoon of balanced fertilizer per gallon of water. See in the second photo of *Episcia lilacina* 'Blue Nile' that I removed the bottom two leaves from the stolon. In addition, the stem area just beyond those leaves was removed. Also, I removed the young stolon that this stolon produced as I wanted all the plant's energy going into the formation of roots and the growth of new leaves.



Photo 1

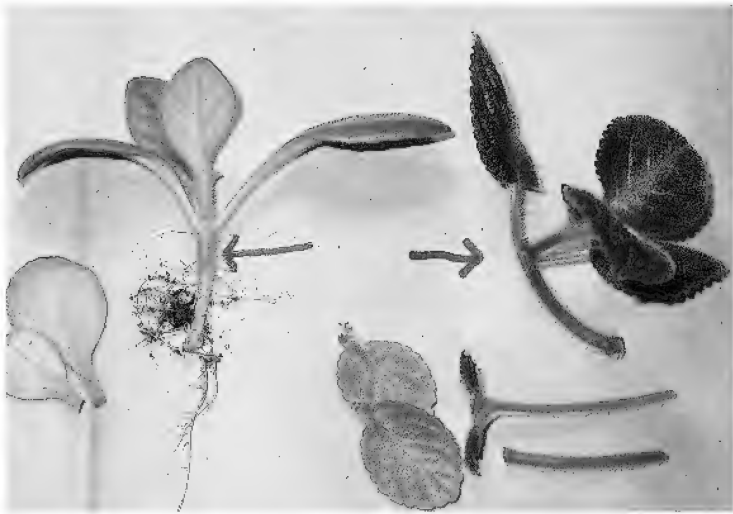


Photo 2

This method of removing bottom leaves is done to all gesneriad tip cuttings. I make sure when I take a tip cutting to have at least six leaves on the tip, then I remove the bottom two leaves before potting it. Often newly potted cuttings wilt since there are no roots. Therefore, either I put the newly potted tip cutting in a clear plastic container with a lid, or I place it in a plastic baggie. Since there are no roots, I water without added fertilizer to make the soil moist, but not soaking wet.

The cuttings stay in the humid environment for about three weeks, then I acclimate them to room air and begin using 1/8 teaspoon of balanced fertilizer per gallon of water. That tiniest stolon removed from the larger stolon can be potted. Remove all but one inch of stem before planting it up to the base of the little leaves. After initially putting plants in the smallest pots possible, the next step, about six to eight weeks later, would be to transplant them into larger pots, again removing the bottom two leaves and burying the plants deeper. This is particularly necessary for the tall-growing rhizomatous gesneriads, but is never done for *Streptocarpus* because their plant crowns should never be buried. At this time, the amount of balanced fertilizer increases to 1/4 teaspoon of balanced fertilizer per gallon of water.

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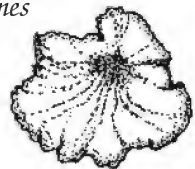
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Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet)
The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

Year Ended December 31, 2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
GENERAL FUND				
In Checking	\$8,041	\$8,358	\$10,253	\$12,997
In Savings	2,289	3,646	21,840	24,113
Endowment CDs:				
Crisafulli Family Award	2,033	2,084	2,188	2,245
Frelinghuysen Arboretum Chapter Award	2,074	2,096	2,170	2,190
Benjamin R. Franklin Bequest	10,546	807	844	883
Year-End Balance	\$24,983	\$16,991	\$37,295	\$42,432
CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND (established 2008 from B. R. Franklin Bequest)				
In Savings			200	266
CD at Key Bank		5,115	5353	5,602
Year-End Balance		\$5,115	\$5,553	\$5,868
ELVIN McDONALD RESEARCH ENDOWMENT FUND				
CDs at Key Bank	\$15,103	\$20,881	\$21,639	\$21,950
CD at Wa Fed Savings Bank	2,748	2,837	2,929	3,024
In Checking		475		
In Savings	22,219	26,767	29,966	33,354
Year-End Balance	\$40,070	\$50,960	\$54,534	\$58,328
FRANCES BATCHELLER ENDOWMENT FUND				
In Savings	\$10,994	\$6,334	\$3,329	\$3,219
In Checking		25		
CD at US Bank	67,054	70,606	74,343	78,280
CDs at Wa Fed Savings Bank	81,818	85,453	89,213	92,417
Fidelity Mutual Funds	63,761	46,035	60,279	68,336
Schwab One Account	73,091	74,945	75,105	76,968
Year-End Balance	\$296,718	\$283,398	\$302,269	\$319,220
GESNERIAD REGISTER FUND				
CD at Wa Fed Savings Bank	\$10,421	\$10,943	\$11,324	\$11,635
In Checking		29		
In Savings	6,414	4,857	3,610	4,810
Year-End Balance	\$16,835	\$15,829	\$14,934	\$16,445
NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND				
In Savings	\$331	\$757	(\$2,362)	(\$1,587)
In Checking		25		
CD Wa Fed Savings Bank	102,381	102,450	107,112	107,263
Year-End Balance	\$102,712	\$103,232	\$104,750	\$105,676
GESNERIAD RESEARCH CENTER FUND				
In Savings			\$21,122	\$43,063
In Checking		\$50		
Year-End Balance		\$50	\$21,122	\$43,063
The Society has no Liabilities				
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$481,318	\$475,575	\$540,455	\$591,031
Year-End Open Items (uncleared checks) \$000				

Statement of Activities (Income Statement)
The Gesneriad Society, Inc.

January 1, 2010 thru December 31, 2010

GENERAL FUND

REVENUES:

Ads in Journal	\$489
Color Photo Sponsorships	2,236
Convention Receipts	70,146
Judging Publications/Appraisal	634
Membership	24,019
Promotions Sales	2,953
Publication Sales	3,884
Seed Fund Sales	3,638
Other Revenues	1,653

Total Revenues	\$109,652
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EXPENSES:

Publication of GESNERIADS	(\$24,139)
Membership Processing	(519)
Publication Expenses	(601)
Internet Communications Expenses	(749)
Other Chair & Officer Expenses	(3,949)
Stipends	(2,400)
Insurance Expenses	(6,643)
Convention Expenses	(59,499)
Promo Expenses	(5,606)
Credit Card Processing	(3,467)
Other Expenses	(712)

Total Expenses	(\$108,284)
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Budgeted Transfer from FBEF	\$3,000
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Increase(Decrease) in General Fund	\$4,368
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CONVENTION SPEAKERS FUND

REVENUES:

Donations	\$604
Interest from CDs and Savings	250

Total Revenues	\$854
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EXPENSES:

2010 Convention	(\$500)
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$354
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**ELVIN McDONALD RESEARCH
ENDOWMENT FUND**

REVENUES:

Interest from CDs and Savings	\$477
2010 Convention Auction Proceeds	2,950
Donations	3,095

Total Revenues	\$6,522
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EXPENSES:

Grant to Laura Clavijo	(\$2,500)
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Total Expenses	(\$2,500)
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$4,022
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**FRANCES BATCHELLER
ENDOWMENT FUND**

REVENUES:

Life Memberships	\$2,100
Donations	1,240
Interest from CDs and Savings	7,149
Changes in Value:	
Fidelity Mutual Funds	8,057
Schwab One Account	1,863

Total Revenues	\$20,409
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EXPENSES:

Transfer to General Fund 2010	(\$3,000)
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Total Expenses	(\$3,000)
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$17,409
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GESNERIAD REGISTER FUND

REVENUES:

Register Sales	\$1,190
Interest from CDs and Savings	321

Total Revenues	\$1,511
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$1,511
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**NELLIE D. SLEETH SCHOLARSHIP
ENDOWMENT FUND**

REVENUES:

Donations	\$1,817
Interest from CDs and Savings	3,654

Total Revenues	\$5,471
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EXPENSES:

Grant to Jeremy Keene	(\$4,500)
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$971
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**GESNERIAD RESEARCH
CENTER FUND**

REVENUES:

Donations	\$21,851
Interest from Savings	90

Total Revenues	\$21,941
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Increase(Decrease) in Fund	\$21,941
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*Respectfully submitted,
Rebecca Fontes, Treasurer*

CHAPTERS AND AFFILIATES — Presidents or Contacts

Arizona	Desert Sun AV and Gesneriad Society — Barbara Vander Leest, P.O. Box 733, Carefree, AZ 85377
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Colorado	Gloxinia Gesneriad Growers — Larry Boyer (visit website for contact)
Connecticut	Connecticut — (Contact) Marcia Kilpatrick, 139 Kenyon Road, Hampton, CT 06247
Delaware	Delaware AV & Gesneriad Society — Quentin Schlieder, 36 South Main St., Smyrna, DE 10077
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Georgia	Atlanta Gesneriad Interest Group (Affiliate) — Kathy Spissman, 4086 Brownlee Dr., Tucker, GA 30084
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Kansas/Missouri	Heart of America — Nancy Moerer, 413 NE 114th Terr., Kansas City, MO 64155
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New Jersey	Frelinghuysen Arboretum — Mary Lou Robbins, 21 Overlook Rd., Boonton Township, NJ 07005
New York	AV and Gesneriad Society of Western New York — Paul Kroll, 4325 Two Rod Rd., East Aurora, NY 14052 Gesneriad-Dicts of Western New York — Laura Buckner, 15384 Marsh Creek Rd., Kent, NY 14477 Greater New York — Paul Susi, 117-01 Park Lane South, Apt. C1A, Kew Gardens, NY 11418 Long Island — Ben Paternoster, 14 Coptor Ct., Huntington, NY 11743 Vestal AV & Gesneriad Society — Colin Dimon, 833 E. Circle Dr., Vestal, NY 13850
Ohio	North Coast — Linda Neumann, 11620 Mapleridge Dr., North Royalton, OH 44133
Oregon	Mt. Hood — Hal Shrauger, 18707 NE Deer Haven Dr., Newberg, OR 97132
Pennsylvania	Liberty Bell — Russell Strover, 272 Yorkshire Drive, Newtown, PA 18940
Tennessee	Tennessee — Pam Braun, 5528 Pinewood Rd., Franklin, TN 37064
Washington	Puget Sound — Rohm Gustafson, 158 18th Ave., Seattle, WA 98122
Washington, DC	National Capital Area — Jim Roberts, 2408 Henson Dr., Marriottsville, MD 21104
Canada	Carefree — Elaine Stutt President. Contact Gloria Martin, 298 Michener Dr., Regina, SK, Canada S4V 0J4 Edmonton — Jeff Jackson, #1301 9020 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, AL, Canada T5H 3S8 Ontario Gesneriad Society of Guelph — Paul Lee, 6693 RR #3, Fergus, Ontario N1M 2W4 Canada Toronto — Paul Lee, 6693 RR #3, Fergus, Ontario N1M 2W4 Canada Vancouver AV & Gesneriad Society — Arleen Dewell, #311-2366 Wall St., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5L 4Y1
Sweden	Gesneriads of Sweden — Ywonne Fors, Kvamforsv. 16, 784 66 Borlänge, Sweden

Go to www.gesneriadsociety.org for chapter email contacts.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Bylaws: The Gesneriad Society Bylaws are available online to all members or by writing to Allison Brigham, 1122 8th Street, Golden, CO 80401 USA.

Chapters: Report changes of chapter presidents to the Chapters and Affiliates Chair and the Editor.

Donations

The Gesneriad Society, Inc. is a tax-exempt organization with an IRS section 501 (c)(3) status for donations. You can make your donations online at www.gesneriadsociety.org. You may also send your donation (check payable to The Gesneriad Society) to:

Paul Susi, Development Chairperson

117-01 Park Lane South, Apt. C1A, Kew Gardens, NY 11418

For additional information, contact: <development@gesneriadsociety.org>.

Membership and Changes of Address

The Gesneriad Society Membership Secretary, Bob Clark,

1122 East Pike Street, PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 USA

Changes of Address — Send changes of address to the Membership Secretary <membership@gesneriadsociety.org> 90 days prior to moving to avoid missing an issue. The Society is not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late notification of address changes. Back issues may be ordered from The Gesneriad Society Publications.

Renewals — Send dues to the Membership Secretary. A Renewal Notice is sent two months prior to the expiration date of your membership. (The expiration date is printed on your mailing label/membership card on the back cover of *GESNERIADS*.) Please remit your dues prior to the expiration date to avoid missing an issue as we are not responsible for replacing issues missed because of late payment of dues. Back issues may be ordered from Publications.

Application for Membership — *The Gesneriad Society, Inc.*

WELCOME — membership in our international society includes quarterly issues of *GESNERIADS* — *The Journal for Gesneriad Growers*, a copy of *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*, a packet of gesneriad seeds and a wealth of information about our Chapters, Flower Shows, Publications, Research, Slide Programs and Seed Fund. Membership begins upon receipt of dues.

☐ **New Member** Date _____

☐ **Renewal** Membership # _____

Name _____
FAMILY NAME GIVEN NAME MIDDLE INITIAL

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CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____ COUNTRY _____

Email _____ Telephone _____

(Rates in US\$)	Mailing in US 1 year	Mailing in US 3 years	Mailing outside US 1 year	Mailing outside US 3 years
☐ Individual	\$25	\$70	\$30	\$85
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I wish to make an additional tax-deductible contribution of \$ _____

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☐ Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund ☐ Gesneriad Research Center Fund

☐ Students and Speakers Convention Fund

☐ In Honor ☐ Memory of _____

*Please make checks or money orders payable in US\$ on a US bank to: **The Gesneriad Society***

Or, charge my ☐ VISA, or ☐ MasterCard

Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature _____ Amount _____

Mail to: **The Gesneriad Society Membership Secretary, Bob Clark,
 1122 East Pike St., PMB 637, Seattle, WA 98122-3916 USA**

For application online: www.gesneriadsociety.org



Columnnea flexiflora (above, photo by Julie Mavity-Hudson)
and *Nautilocalyx lynchii* (below, photo by Jeanne Katzenstein)
on display in the Atlanta Botanical Garden conservatory

